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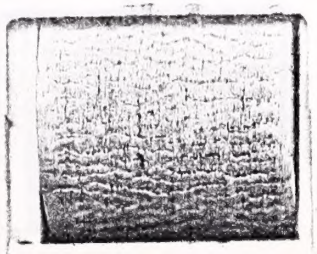

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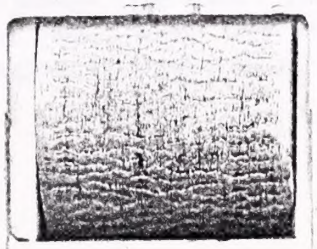

PAPER ON

'Early Roads and Ferries, The Genesee Highway and Seneca Turnpike Roads."

BY FRED TELLER.

In the year 1771 his excellency Governor Tryon of New York, caused to be prepared a map of what now constitutes the northern, central and western parts of this state. It was the first map ever published of this region. It was as complete as could be made at that date. This map is a copy of the original which is known as the Guy Johnson map of 1771. Near the regions we are to consider to-night there is a paragraph which reads as follows, "There are more lakes hereabouts but they cannot be laid down with certainty."

The waterways were the easiest known early methods of travel. If then the waterways were so little known it follows that the land passages were few and unfamiliar. This region lay in the very heart of the innermost recesses of the Iroquois Territories. Nature was as it had been from the beginning; undisturbed.

Along the north bank of what this map terms "The Great Seneca River" are some dotted lines that the marginal notes explain are Indian paths. They lead from the chief village of the Cayuga tribe of Indians residing east of the Cayuga lake and near its outlet, westward along the north bank of the river to Canadasaga, one of the important towns or castles of the Seneca tribes of Indians to the northwest of Seneca lake. This old Indian trail worn by the moccasin of the red man and perchance the captives they had adopted into their tribes, wound through unbroken forests the growth of countless centuries. Few besides the native red man had any desire to brave the perils of its way. Those that did occasionally were the trader, the Indian agent, the half breed, the squatter and the early French Jesuit missionaries.

These early Jesuits missionaries from Montreal and Quebec were really the pioneer advance agents of early roadway beginnings and I do not think that the venerable old Father Superior was very far out of the way when he said,

"It is not fitting nor even well,
That the work of our missions, I should tell,
Nay, in martyrs blood and in characters bold,
History has blazoned that narrative old:
Indelibly printed on nature around,
This christian vanguards work is found.
In saintly etched names all eyes may see,
From Corpus Christi Bay to the Sault St. Marie.

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Aloft the Cross, our mission reared
Nor toil, nor death, nor torture feared.
Truly, Deo Gratias!—Thanks be to God.
Where the foot of the white man had ne'er before trod."

Eight years later General Sullivan marched into this region. To so do he was obliged to prepare an opening through the heavy growth of timber for his battalions and artillery to advance. The axe for the first time cut a roadway into the wilds of this woodland solitude. Over this thoroughfare in the interval emigrants from the German, Moravian and other settlements in Pennsylvania and other places to the south of us came and settled in this vicinity. They were our first and most hardy settlers. The same blood that the exertions of surmounting the difficulties of that early roadway quickened in the veins of these sturdy and energetic fore fathers beats to-night in the hearts of many of their descendants The old town of Junius had no better citizens than those who followed the old Indian trial that Sullivan had widened north from Newtown. The early records of the town of Romulus show that in June 1795 that this route was laid out into a highway from the south bounds of Romulus north to the Seneca outlet.

In the year 1788 or a little later we hear of a roadway something over a mile in length that led around the rapids in the Seneca river. Over it traveled the rustic conveyence of Job Jmith as he carted the belonging of the traveler around the falls. This route was over the same ground that a roadway continued from the south side of the river laid out October 18, 1796 covered, which I will refer to next.

In the year 1789 a narrow road had been blazed through the woods from in front of the log cabin of James Bennett on the west shore of Cayuga Lake at a point near where the Wayne cobblestone house now stands a short distance north of Cayuga Lake Park. This road ran north and then west and then northwest diagonally across the country to the river. I have the survey of it here. It reads: Town of Romulus Onondaga county October 18 1796. Being petitioned by the Freeholders of said town laid out a highway as follows. (viz.) Beginning at Mr. Bennett's ferry on the bank of Ciuga (so spelled in the original) Lake, running thence by twenty seven different variations of the compass a distance of a little over two miles to Mr. Mynderse's mill thence by three additional variations to the lower lands. Thence to be continued up the Seneca outlet on the north side as near the said outlet as the ground will admit to Mr. Chapman's at Scoyes. Recorded October 24, 1796 and signed John Fleming and George Bailey, Commissioners of Highways.

Where the road started on the west shore of Cayuga Lake James Bennett had located, built him a log cabin and ran the ferry across the lake. He was a native of Northumberland County, Pa., and emigrated to this site in 1789. At this date these lands had not yet become the property of the state. The Cayuga Indians to whom they belonged had reserved them in all previous treaties. The last year, February 25, 1789. By the terms of this treaty they had reserved besides a small reservation at Scoyes (now South Waterloo,) "Where the Cayugas had heretofore taken eels" all lands in our present county east of the Reservation road and Ovid street south of the Seneca river. It contained 19,566 acres and reached a little over ten miles south. They reserved also the East Cayuga Reservation upon the east shore of the lake. This was somewhat longer in extent.

James Bennett ran the ferry in connection with John Harris who had located on the east shore of the lake nearly opposite. John Harris had emigrated there from Harrisburg, Pa., a year previous in the year 1788. At the time Bennett located he had started a store and trading house in connection with the ferry.

We learn from an entry in Dr. Coventry's Journal under date of July 7th 1791 some particulars in regard to this ferry as well as the fact that the road we have just described even then five years before the road commissioners laid it out had become passable for horsemen. Dr. Alexander Coventry was the first physician to locate in this section of the country. He located near Seneca lake in the town of Fayette. The extract from his Journal read as follows:- "Got to Cayuga ferry about half past eight in the evening. It was about two and one half hours from Geneva. When we got to the ferry the scow was on the other side and no one to fetch it, also the wind blew hard. However got a young fellow to go over and he was confounded lazy and I had to steer. When we got over the master of the ferry would not start off under an hour. At last got our horses over and paid five shillings and six pence for voyage at this ferry and two and six at the other ferry (referring to ferry at Seneca outlet near Geneva) and seven and six for lodging.

In 1789 John Harris was married at Levanna to Mary Richardson a native of Frederick City, Md. His marriage French's Gazeteer said was the first marriage of a resident of East Cayuga. His son John Harris, Jr., born the following year, was the first white child born at the same place.

In 1790 Jon Harris opened the first tavern at the Cayuga Ferry. This I presume being a natural sequence of his having secured a wife and helpmate. In 1795 the Cayuga Indians held a treaty at the Cayuga Ferry and finally relinquished to the state of New York practically all the lands they had reserved in previous treaties. The Canoga reservation of one mile square was reserved for the Cayuga Chief called, (Fish Carrier.) The two reservations thus acquired were surveyed into lots of 250 acres each except along the irregular shores of the lake where they conform to that size as nearly as possible. This survey was made by Joseph Annon and John J. Cantine.

This map is a copy of the original survey. It is the property of the Hon. Deidrich Willers, formerly Secretary of State to whom I am greatly indebted for the use of old records, documents and valuable information.

A clear understanding of subse-

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quite readily be obtained if we become familiar with some of these localities. The plat's line bounding the west side of this tier of lots has already been referred to as the reservation road. Its having been the western boundary of this reservation gives it its name. It was laid out as a public highway and the survey recorded August 25th, 1808. This is the Canoga Reservation reserved for the Cayuga Chief, Fish Carrier. This slighty larger one on the east shore and this a little further back, known as the mine reservation supposed to contain ore, was afterwards released to the state. All the other tribes of the six nations had lands of some size set apart for their use but the Cayuga tribe were stripped of every foot of the broad domains and hunting grounds that had once been theirs; not even a place of burial was left them.

All deeds and searches to real estate and property rights that our citizens have since acquired in this tract take their land titles from this survey.

This lot No. 13 is where John Bennett located six years previous and for which he afterward took out a patent. It contains 230 acres. His log cabin is shown here. In front of it are the two bridle paths one leading south and west and the other leading north and west as previously described. Its winding way seems to indicate that the Indians who first traveled it must have consumed considerable firewater.

Lot No. 57 directly across the lake is where his partner in the ferry business located and which he also patented. This tract a little further north is of historic interest. It was reserved for Peter Ryckerman. This reservation in the treaty reads as follows: "And as a further consideration to the Cayuga's the people of the state of New York shall grant to their adopted child, Peter Ryckerman, whom they have expressed a desire shall reside near them to assist them and as a benovelence from them the Cayugas to him and in return for services rendered by him to their nation, the said tract of one mile square at the Cayuga Ferry's excepted out of the lands reserved to the Cayugas for their own use and cultivation.

Lot No. 5 is where the village of West Cayuga or Bridgeport was afterward built. It was patented by Joseph Annin and others. It is well to remember this as Joseph Annin and John Harris were two years later two of the five incorporators of the Cayuga Bridge Company.

The father of John Harris, Samuel Harris, patented lot No. 56 immediately north of his sons.

In the year 1794, John Harris upon the year of its being erected into a county, was appointed the first sheriff of Onondaga county. This office he held for two years. The territory comprised in addition to the present Onondaga county, Cayuga and Seneca counties also. During his second term of office as sheriff he established at Bridgeport or West Cayuga, a general store, an ashery and a distillery. From the year 1807 to 1809 John Harris served as our representative in Congress from the seventeenth district succeeding in that position Hon. Silas Halsey of this county.

In a few years the settlement at the east end of the Cayuga ferry became a place of considerable importance. Simeon DeWitt, surveyor general of the state, deemed it of sufficent importance in his survey to place its latitude on his map of 1802. It is north latitude 42 degrees 54 minutes 14 seconds. In the various enactments of the state in and around the year 1800 this settlement is referred to as the Cayuga Ferry.

The act erecting Cayuga county from Onondaga in 1799 makes the Cayuga Ferry the county seat for the time being of our county. The third clause defines where courts are to be held as follows: "And be it further enacted, That the said court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace in the said county of Cayuga shall be held at the Cayuga Ferry in the village of Cayuga and town of Aurelius." The fifth clause which relates to the county gaol and also to the confining of all prisoners in the gaol of the county of Ontario (Canandaigua) until a gaol shall be provided in the said county of Cayuga.

On the 25th of March 1800, our county is provided with a gaol at the Cayuga Ferry as per enactment of that date which states that "whereas Joseph Annin of the county of Cayuga hath by his petition represented that the gaol inconvenience arises and much expense is incurred by the transportation of prisoners from the said county to the county of Ontario and that a building hath been lately erected at the village of Cayuga of sufficient size and dimensions to accommodate all prisoners of said county with convenience and strength to afford the most complete security for the safe keeping and that the proprietors of said building have offered them the use thereof for the purpose of a gaol of said county without any charge or expense, etc., Therefore the log house erected by the Cayuga Bridge Company at or near the easterly end of said bridge on the margin of Cayuga lake, shall be considered as the common gaol.

On December 12, 1803, this gaol was occupied by the first murderer. It was an an Indian kown as Indian John. The crime was committed on the old Indian trail that ran from Bridgeport to the block house in in Wayne county, near Clyde. The crime occurred a short distance north of the present residence of Rev. Pulaski Smith in the town of Tyre. The victim was one of the first settlers of that region, Ezekiel Crane. He owned a farm and ran a distillery nearby. When they entered the gaol which was built under an abutment at the east end of the bridge the following morning, they found the Indian prisoner nearly frozen as the night was very inclement. He was later tried, convicted and hung.

The Road Township act was passed in 1789 for the purpose of opening a roadway west from Old Fort Schuyler. The legislature set aside a township of land in what is now Madison county, the proceeds of which were to be applied for that purpose. Messrs. Phelps and Goram, who had immense tracts of land beyond the preemption line which constituted the west boundary of our county, used every exertion to have the intent of this act carried out.

About the close of the year 1789 they succeeded with the aid of John Taylor, an agent of the state and

having a contract made with Ephriam Blackmer for the cutting out of a road two rods wide, from Old Fort Schuyler to Seneca lake. The work was commenced in the winter and early spring of 1790 and was under full headway in May. At that date the party were cutting out the timber not far from the present city of Syracuse and the road was completed late in the fall of the year to Cayuga Ferry and during the winter to Geneva. I say completed the timber was cut off but the stumps were still in the road.

The next act November 22, 1791, was for the purpose of laying out and improving this road from the same place and Fort Schuyler to the Cayuga Ferry and then west to the Genesee river.

That this road needed improving we learn from Col. Williamson, Feb. 15, 1792, entry reads, "Left Albany on this route to the Genesee river but the country was thought so remote and so very little known that I could not prevail on the owner of the sled I had engaged to go further than Whitestown, a new settlement on the head of the Mohawk river one hundred miles west from Albany. The road as far as Whitestown had been made passable for wagons, but from there to the Genesee it was little better than an Indian path, just sufficiently open to allow a sled to pass and the almost impassable streams bridged.

The great act however, that started the great Genesee highway as a road was the act of November 28, 1797. It was passed the same day as the [illegible] Cayuga Bridge Company. It was entitled "An act for improving certain roads within this state. It provides for a grand lottery of $45,000 of three drawings.

"That out of the neat proceeds of the first lottery $11,700 and out of the neat proceeds of the third lottery $2,200 shall be and is hereby appropriated for the opening and improving of the road commonly called the Great Genesee Road in all its extent from Old Fort Schuyler in the county of Herkimer to Geneva in the county of Ontario." It provides that it may deviate from the road where the intended bridge over the Cayuga lake is to be erected instead whereoff a road shall be opened from the same place to intercept the great Genesee Road on the east and west side of said lake at such points as the commissioners shall deem most beneficial to the community at large.

This act was most enthusiastically championed by a gentleman who was most active in seeing that its provisions were carried out. Capt. Charles Williamson here referred to was the agent of the Pulteney estate. When Robert Morris purchased the Phelps and Gorham tracts of land in November 1790, a sale was made in London of a large portion of it to Sir William Pulteney and his associates. As no arrangements had been made for aliens holding real estate arrangements were made to have Capt. Williamson come out here and act as their resident agent. He arrived at Norfork, Va., in the winter of 1791. On the 9th of January 1792, he took the oath of allegiance at the supreme court of Philadelphia and was admitted to be a citizen of the United States of America. The deed of conveyance from Robert Morris and Mary, his wife to Charles Williamson, bears date April 11, 1792. Capt. Williamson represented Ontario county in the legislature upon the passage of the above act. He was also one of the largest stock holders in the Cayuga Bridge Co. and the first named one of its directors.

Although the above was defective and required amendment to make it effective Capt. Williamson did not wait for the passage of the amendment. He commenced active operations at once. Four thousand days work was subscribed through his exertions along its route. In a letter published in the Documentary History III, he says they performed the work with fidelity and cheerfulness. By his generous and uncommon exertion and by some other contributions the state commissioner was enabled to complete the road of nearly one hundred miles, opening it sixty four feet wide and paving with logs and gravel the moist places of the low country through which it was carried. Hence the road from Fort Schuyler—from being in the month of June 1797 a little better than an Indian path, was so far improved that a stage started from Fort Schuyler on the 30th of September and arrived at the hotel in Geneva in the afternoon of the third day with four passengers. This was considered remarkable time and a cause of great congratulation.

In Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse account books in June and July of this year are found a number of entries for sums paid, for laying out and work upon this road, to Capt. William[illegible]n.

The completing of this highway and bridge turned the great tide of travel that had set in immediately, after the war through our county. In the great movement toward the Genesee country, a continuous procession passed through our midst. It was composed of those on foot and on horseback, an interminable procession of live stock, companies of emigrants, stage wagons, and six and eight horse canvas covered freighters, were ever on the move. The road passed through our village by way of Seneca street crossed the river at, or very near where the lower bridge, near the Rumsey shops is now, following the present line of Fall street, westward.

In the year 1800 an act passed the legislature incorporating the Seneca road or Turnpike Co. This road was to run between the house of John House in the village of Utica and the court house in Canandaigua. The route was practically the same as the Genesee highway. The trustees were Charles Williamson, Benjamin Walker, Jedediah Sanger and Israel Chapin.

The road was to be six rods in width and the center to be filled with broken stone, the center to be not less than twenty inches higher than the edges, at least eighteen feet in center to be bedded with wood or stone to secure a solid foundation. Toll houses were to be ten miles from each other.

No person going to or from public worship on sunday, going to their common labor on farms, carrying fire wood, going to or from mill for

funeral shall pay any toll in the town in which they reside.

Up to 1823 there were twelve different amendments passed to this company's charter. As time went on the flow of travel over this road increased. Every where along its route activity and prosperity prevailed. A chain of towns and villages grew up its entire length, east of us Hardensburg's Corners grew to be Auburn. In that city to this day the street through which the Genesee road passed, still retains the name Genesee street. The same is true also of many of the hamlets that have since grown to be cities and towns through which it passed.

East and West Cayuga, or Bridgeport as it was afterwards called, partook largely of the general prosperity. Lots for miles around the east end of the bridge were surveyed into lots by the Cayuga Co. At Bridgeport the whole of lot No. 5, which you will recall was patented by Joseph Annin and others was likewise plotted. Mr. J. N. Hammond has kindly loaned me this map of the subdivision. Mr. Hammond found it in an out of the way place in the Cayuga county clerk's office and in return for his services in bringing it to light and having it properly indexed was presented with this certified copy. It was recorded November 9, 1801. Within a few days of its date of record nearly one-half of these lots changed title in Cayuga county clerks office and a still larger number at east Cayuga. There is much of interest here that time will not permit a

[illegible] barns, the trading stores, the distilleries, asheries, blacksmith shops, sadleries, shoemakers shop, etc.

The winter the Genesee highway was completed two stages, one of them a stage wagon made weekly trips between Albany and Canandaigua. In 1804 Jason Parker and Levi Stevens secured by legislative enactment the exclusive right to run stage wagons for seven years on this new turnpike between Utica and Canandaigua. These stages made two trips per week.

In 1808 the state road, two miles north of us was laid out, John Sayre, Joshua VanVleet and Samuel Larzalere acting as commissioners. This was the year the Cayuga bridge across the lake went down the second time. Seventeen years later action was taken which resulted in the building of a road directly east through the Montezuma marshes and the erection of what has since been known as the Free Bridge. I am fortunate in having in my possession the original documents that were drawn up for the purpose of carrying out that project.

These are the names of the Free Bridge Building committee, Phelps, Manchester, Mentz, Aurelius and Tyre are represented: Thomas C. Magee representing the last named town. William E. Woodworth and Nathan P. Mathews represent Seneca county on the committee to circulate subscription list. I have two of these lists which are ruled with columns for cash contributions, contributions of produce and labor. There is but one contribution of cash, five

[illegible] in produce contributed by three subscribers, four fur hats to be delivered in thirty days and 1500 feet of bridge planks delivered in any mill yard constitute the contributions of produce. In the labor columns, one person contributes ten dollars in labor another ten days work, another two days with oxen and another who ran a distillery contributes six days whiskey found.

The next paper is a memoranda of agreement between Samuel Tripp and Nelson Roosevelt respecting the building of the causeway for the Free Bridge in which Samuel Tripp agrees to make alternate sections of the causeway containing forty rods in a section and Nelson Roosevelt the others.

An injunction of which this is a copy, is served on them by the Cayuga Bridge Company restraining the said Thomas C. Magee and associates all of whom are named from erecting any bridge within three miles of either of the bridges built or kept by the complainants across the Cayuga lake or the outlet thereof. This is the Supreme Court writ in the nature of a subpœna commanding the persons named personally to appear before our chancelor in our court of chancery on the first day of March next, "wheresoever the said court shall than be." A subscription list was at once started to secure the funds to defend the suit and this is the original list, with the signatures of the subscribers.

I have a unique document which was no doubt a part of the defence. It is a survey bill between the

[illegible] zuma Bridge and Reals, [illegible] able to the orders of one of the committee I started on Saturday the 11th of February with my line between the two bridges with Peter Garno hind chainman and Nathan Wager forward chainman and found the distance to be six miles, seventy-seven chains and sixty-two links and we found that the chain by actual measurement with a correct measure is six inches too long." The chain and compass belonged to Esq. Burton of Waterloo Signed, A. P. Compo, Surveyor. Comment, "If Squire Burton who has a large number of maps filed in our clerk's office has been giving us all such good land measure, no wonder the people of Seneca county are a happy and contented people.

In 1809 Isaac Sherwood became a partner with Jason Parker in the stage lines through this county carrying the United States mail. In 1816 the fast line of stages made the run between Canandaigua and Utica in thirty-six hours. The projectors of the line were Isaac Sherwood & Co., Aaron Thorp, I. Whitmore, Jason Parker and Thomas Powell.

Somewhere in the twenties a splendid new line of stage coaches was placed on the pike by J. M. Sherwood & Co. of Auburn. This was a most popular line in charge of experienced and careful drivers and fleet horses. It ran day and night. I have a ticket here, the property of Miss Jennie Cowing, which entitles the holder to a passage in one of their way coaches from Auburn to Geneva which it states is to be given up when called for. I have a letter, also the

colonial and historical documents and articles of historic value. This letter was posted by mail coach from Manchester to Niagara Falls on which the postage is twelve pence, which is about twenty-four cents for posting a letter from Central to Western New York.

Through the kindness of Mr. Mougin of the secretary of state's office in Albany, I am enabled to present memoranda obtained from the office of the state engineer and surveyer and state comptroller in reference to Lot No. 5 on which the village of Bridgeport stands in the former West Cayuga Reservation. It states that said lot of 275 acres was sold by the surveyor general November 14, 1796 to Joseph Annin, Luther Trobridge and Wilhelmus Mynderse for $1,260. They gave a bond of 1,235. Said lot was divided into sixty-six or more sub-divisions. Among the transfers of the sub divisions occur the names of a number that ran famous taverns at the Bridge and recall a host of recollections that have for nearly a century clung around that quarter of old Junius. There was the Daniel Sayre tavern; John Stone's, father of the late Col. John Stone; the old Christopher tavern north-west of the Bridge kept by the old Revolutionary patriot, Gen. Christoper Baldy, in 1810; the Robert's tavern of 1812 on the north

[illegible] Capt. John Richardson's company put up on the first day's march to the frontier. They were attired, an old chronicler tells us, in hunting frocks of green worsted with yellow fringe and equipped with flint lock rifles, hunting knives, ballet pouches and powder horns. At this hostelry on the old stage road the captain surrendered at the first encounter to the charms of Eliza Roberts, the landlord's daughter, his future wife. There were also the Olivers, John and Amos, and the Jacob Stahl tavern where town meetings were held. There were a host of other well nigh forgotten, places around which our fore-fathers used to gather when the stages drove up to learn the news from New York that was only seven days old and not quite three months ancient history from the Old Country.

"Long ago, at the end of the route,
The stage pulled up and the folks stepped out.
They have all passed under the tavern door.
The youth and his bride, and the grey three score;
Their eyes were weary with dust and gleam;
The day had passed like an idle dream;
Soft may they slumber, their troubles are o'er,
The eager journey, its jolt and roar;
In the old coach over the mountain."

The Bridges Over Cayuga Lake.

BY Mrs. S. A. Wetmore.

When Elkanah Watson and his companions first caught a glimpse of Cayuga lake on the morning of September 20th, 1791, they little thought that within nine years the shores of that beautiful sheet of water would be united by a bridge, and that they, as the Bayard company, would share in the enterprise.

Bridges are a primitive need, but in the settlement of a new country we rarely find a project of such magnitude as that undertaken by the Cayuga Bridge company in the wilderness of Central New York. The act of incorporation passed in March, 1797, when John Jay was governor, gave the company the right to build a bridge "over the lake or the outlet thereof," and limited the issue of stock to five hundred shares of fifty dollars each. Two of the five directors, Charles Williamson and Thomas Morris, were large owners of land in the "Great Genesee Country," as all Western New York was then termed. Mr. Williamson had built the road from Bath to Geneva, and was desirous that it should be extended across the lake, so that settlers might reach the million and a half of acres of which he was proprietor. Two others were Joseph Annin of the town of Aurelius and Colonel John Harris of Cayuga, who had established a ferry, but who now relinquished his rights to the association. The fifth director was Wilhelmus Mynderse, agent for the Bayard company, which three years previous had purchased of the State lands on the north side of the Seneca outlet. The first treasurer of the Bridge company was Jacob Hallett. The bridge was planned to cross the northern end of the lake, and was to expedite the passage of travelers and emigrants, as one of the greatest questions of the period was how to reach the West. Work on the bridge was not begun, however, until an amendment to the charter was secured, whereby all persons were forbidden to build other bridges or establish ferries within three miles of the proposed bridge; and after its completion, all persons were forbidden to cross said lake within three miles thereof without paying the legal toll to the corporation; but "it shall be lawful for any person to pass in his own boat without being subject to such toll." All inhabitants residing within three miles of said bridge could pass over on foot free, for the term of seven years. The toll rates were not to exceed the following: Every four wheel pleasure carriage drawn by two horses, one dollar, by four horses, one dollar twenty-five cents; every two wheel pleasure carriage drawn by one horse fifty cents, if drawn by two horses sixty-two and a half cents; every wagon and two horses fifty-six and a quarter cents, every one horse cart or sleigh twenty five cents, a man and horse twenty five cents, a yoke of oxen

bull creek. "Any troops in the service of this State, or any of the United States, and all artillery, all wagons and other carriages, and stores of every kind belonging to this State or to the United States shall pass and repass without paying toll."

"If the said bridge be completed by May 1st, 1801, then the said company shall be continued for the period of seventy five years." Now that the charter was satisfactory work began in May 1799, and the bridge was finished September 4th, 1800. Its length was one mile eight rods, with twenty two feet between the trestles, and sufficient space in the roadway to allow three wagons to move abreast. When it was opened for traffic the event was celebrated by the firing of cannon, a [illegible] procession over the new highway, and speeches in which blessings were called [illegible] upon

"The architects who build
The bridges o'er swift rivers and [illegible]
Before impassable to human feet."

The architect in this instance was named Thomas Gray, and though he may have

"Wrought with a sad sincerity"

We cannot truthfully add that "He builded better than he knew," for there was some defect in the construction. In 1807 the bends began to settle and to lean toward the west. Finally the whole mass gave way, and the planks, railing and stringers floated off down to the marsh.

Evidently the action of the current and the force of the ice had not entered into the calculation of the builders.

I find no other record concerning this structure save this, that the Indian, "John," who murdered Ezekiel Crane of Tyre, was confined in a [illegible] of the winter made it necessary to send him to the jail at Canandaigua.

Now for several years travelers were dependent on the ferry and on a bridge across the outlet, a few rods above the present Mud Lock, which was often out of repair.

One section of the charter provided that if the bridge over the lake should be impassable for thirty days, except by reason of its being carried away by the ice, the company should be declared dissolved, yet they did not promptly rebuild the long bridge. Speculation interfered with the public good, and there were chancery suits to protect supposed rights.

There were numerous petitions before the legislature from the inhabitants of the western counties of this State praying for the grant of a lottery to raise funds to erect a bridge across the lake at the same place, and the attorney-general was directed to take legal measures to try the validity of the company's charter rights. The company then petitioned the legislature, requesting an extension of their capital stock, and agreeing to build without delay a "good and substantial bridge," to be completed in a reasonable time. They secured the passage of an act which extended their rights. It allowed them to issue one thousand shares of stock at fifty dollars each in addition to the present stock of the company. All persons living within *one* mile were to pass over on foot at all times free, and all persons going to or from public worship on the Sabbath at either East or West Cayuga were to be exempt from the payment of toll, and there was the same exemption for the passage of troops and artillery. The company were required at all times *here-*

[illegible] to keep the bridge [illegible]
the same toll rates as for the lake bridge.

And it was further enacted, that unless the said company should begin the building of the said bridge on or before the first day of September next, and should complete the same on or before the first of November 1813 in a good and substantial manner, then the company should forfeit all the rights conferred by this act, and the legislature might authorize any other person or company to build a bridge at the place aforesaid. This act was passed June 12th, and six days later Congress declared war against Great Britain. Both facts were of vital importance to the Cayuga Bridge company. War meant that troops and munitions must be hurried over the Albany turnpike to the Niagara frontier making a bridge over the lake a necessity. It meant a large increase of business for their company, but bridge there was none, and their charter rights were in jeopardy. A meeting of the directors was called, and the machinery at once set in motion. Through the courtesy of our assistant secretary of State, Mr. Mongin, I have been able to give the facts concerning the Bridge company thus far from records in his office. I now turn to the company's own records, their day book, and a book in which are entered "The Resolves of the Directors of the Cayuga Bridge company," by their secretary, John Haggerty. The first is dated at New York, Sept. 3d, 1812, and reads thus: "Resolved, that Wilhelmus Mynderse is hereby appointed agent to contract for and procure materials for building Cayuga Bridge."

"Resolved, that the stockholders pay two dollars on each share by them respectively held to Wilhelmus Mynderse of Seneca, Falls or to John Haggerty of

hold a fortnight later it was "Resolved, that Wm. Britton be employed as master workman to superintend and engage suitable workmen to build said bridge." And "That Isaac Pierson of New York be authorized to purchase and forward such articles as may be necessary for the building said bridge." Two more calls each of three dollars a share were ordered. Isaac Pierson held 500 shares and was doubtless president of the company. James Bennett, a pioneer at the lake, and Daniel McIntosh of Cayuga, each held fifty shares, Col. Mynderse and Stephen N. Bayard together held eighty-five, and Elijah Miller of Auburn held forty. Mr. Miller was the company's lawyer, and the day book shows that he received a fee of $100 for going to Albany in March 1814, on "business relating to the bridge charter." It was important business as the amendment passed the next April shows. The section which provided for the passing of artillery wagons, carriages and stores belonging to the United States without paying toll was repealed, but allowed the agents of the United States to transport military stores across Cayuga lake in boats or on the ice. And it was further enacted that any person evading or assisting another to evade the payment of toll for passing said bridge shall forfeit and pay to the company the sum of five dollars for every such offence. In the early fall of 1812, Col. Mynderse made contracts for lumber with John Richardson and with Phelps, Joy & Co., the master builder arrived, and the labor began. Piles were driven from the [illegible] shore one third of the way across, the pile driver being worked on the ice. When the ice went out a scow was built and anchored at the work. Men received

the New York directors must have journeyed hither to inspect it, for the next meeting of the company was held at West Cayuga, Sept. 28th, 1813, when it was "resolved that the dividends of the said company hereafter to be made be on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October in each year."

"Resolved, that Wilhelmus Mynderse, Christopher Baldy and James Bennett be authorized to employ such number of persons as they may think proper to detect and obtain the payment of the toll from such persons as may cross on the ice and refuse or neglect to pay the legal toll," also "to make in their discretion repairs at the bridge across the outlet and the causeway." At this meeting James Bennett was appointed toll gatherer of the bridge across the lake with a salary of $750 per annum, he to employ an assistant and to give his personal attention to the repairs on the outlet bridge, where Josiah Crane was to be toll-gatherer at $100 per annum, and use of toll-house.

The treasurer was directed to take the money out of the hands of the gatekeepers at least once a week, and to require of them a weekly statement of each day's toll, and "to transmit during each quarter as he may find it convenient, such portion of the money received as may be due to the stockholders in New York."

I find each of the toll gatherers charged with counterfeit bills which were included in the receipts sent to New York, and were promptly returned to the treasurer. An entry made Nov. 5th, 1813, credits the toll account with $145, so we may conclude that the long bridge was opened to business a short time before the William Britton, the superintendent, receiving in all $15,580, Richardson, for lumber $10,000. The whole outlay for the bridge amounted to $36,630. The toll received at the bridge across the outlet was small, for four weeks in September 1815, only $11.48, while the receipts at the long bridge from Dec. 18th, 1814, to Sept. 23d, 1815 inclusive, were $11,376.10½.

In 1817, the Sherwood line of stages is charged with 971 trips across the bridge at $1.25 per trip. No wonder the bridge paid quarterly dividends of three dollars a share, and that it was regarded as one of the best paying investments in the State.

There is no poetry in the pages of the dingy day-book from which I extract these figures, but he has little imagination who cannot read between the time-dimmed entries the glorious story of that famous bridge which formed the dividing line between the east and the west, who cannot see with the mind's eye the long line of emigrant wagons, of four, six, and eight horse teams conveying goods for Western settlers, parties of horsemen equipped with saddle-bags, bodies of troops marching to take their part in the Niagara campaign, and the great Sherwood stages which ran from Utica to Canandaigua, filled with travelers seeking the Genesee country. Nearly every house was a tavern, and the line of these houses of entertainment can still be traced.

In 1817, when work on the Erie canal began, the Bayard company sent out circulars advertising their fine property at Seneca Falls for sale. They had read the handwriting on the wall, and knew that the canal when finished would turn the tide of travel away from Cayuga held at such extravagant prices. It was too true, the long line of wagons disappeared, and the taverns found their occupation gone. The bridge had a life of twenty years, and in 1833, a third was built which found a rival in the New York Central Railroad. Mr. B. F. Beach of our village relates that in the latter part of May 1853, he crossed this structure with a heavy load of plaster which made it shake violently. The night following, several sections fell into the lake, so that he was probably the last person to cross it in a vehicle. After the bridge was closed to traffic it became the resort of the Honest Fishermen of that day, indeed, fishing from the bridge was the chief source of entertainment for visiting strangers. Many can remember the row of decaying piles which for years marked its route across the lake, but now few traces remain of that structure which made the old Albany turnpike famous.

In ancient Rome the office of bridge builder was as sacred as it was politically important, while in the Middle Ages ligious service. There was a bridge-building brotherhood, a fraternity, whose organization was similar to that of the knightly orders, the members wearing as their badge a pick-hammer on the breast. Living at the opening of the nineteenth century, in a new country, the pioneers who first bridged Cayuga lake had neither royalty to originate, nor church to consecrate their task, nothing but stout hearts and an unfaltering faith in the possibilities of the future. They have done their work and now rest from their labors—yet

Still in the nights of winter
When the cold west winds blow,
When the glass drops down to zero,
And the walks are heaped with snow,

When round the place of meeting
Roars loud the temptest's din,
And members who are yet without
Hasten to get within;

When our leader calls to order,
And we with one consent
Close round him in a circle,
To listen all intent;

With wonder and with praises
Once more the story's told,
How well our fathers built the bridge
In the brave days of old.

THE KINGDOM.

By Harrison Chamberlain.

After the division of the military lot, covering this portion of the State, into townships, it is interesting to study the names given them. In some instances the beautiful, liquid Indian names were retained, but generally the names bestowed indicated that the land commissioners were familiar with and partial to Roman history. We have about us Cato, Aurelius, Hector, Ovid, Romulus, Junius and many others and can readily understand the desire of these sponsors to transplant here something of the old classic glory of Rome. The subject, however, assigned to me does not seem to have come under the motive operating in the christening of these towns and localities, but was a case by itself, illustrating possibly the fact that nature never repeats its master work. I am to tell you of a bit of a place that one hundred years ago was hardly known, and yet was destined to acquire more than a local fame. As the time rolled on, the beauty of this place in river, field, and woodland, attracted people to it. Here comers located and erected homes, felled the forest, tilled the soil and built up trade and manufacturing interests. In its happy, youthful boom it was making magnificent strides ahead, outstripping its neighbors on the east and west, and if the fates had continued kind and propitious it would have left Schuyes and the Mynderse Mills far in the rear. But its name! How strange and euphonious! You have wondered at it, and so many times have I, as I have stood on the porch of the old farm house and cast my eye over the scene; noted across the river bridge the tavern, with its busy life of coming and departing passengers on the stage coach; seen clustering about the tavern the red school house, grocery store, blacksmith shop and half a dozen homes; then a little to the west the extensive buildings on the Great Western Distillery, with its flouring mill, saw mill, cooper shops and tenaments; and then across the river on the south side, a considerable settlement about the locks, where a fleet of boats was always tied up. As I have looked over this scene, I have been puzzled to imagine what peculiar, saintly qualities could have given the place the name of The Kingdom. Yet this was the name by which it was well known all along the pike road from Albany to Buffalo.

Possibly as I shall try to disclose the history of this place, the name may not seem so singular after all. Between the Globe hotel of Seneca Falls and the Eagle of Waterloo, The Kingdom, as the point where the outflowing currents met, was ever at high tide of social and convivial life. Here the best and the worst met. The tavern was the centre of all. It's landlord, Hooper, though rough and swaggering, was eager to contribute to

drew about him a number of bold and venturous spirits ready for anything. Foot races, jumping, wrestling, pitching quoits and casting weights were the sports indulged in and often the Saturday afternoons were devoted to them, making the half day an entertainment that drew not only the people of the community but many from other places. It was generally admitted that in all these contests The Kingdom had able champions, and that if outsiders came there as they often did, expecting to carry away prizes, they would run up against a hard proposition. Or if it were a horse race, or a cock-fight, The Kingdom was equally ready, for it had good racers and gamecocks that could be brought out at a moment's notice. The place was indeed full of life, full of amusement, of a joy boisterous and loud at times, mingling much of evil with good, and yet undeserving of the name applied to it by those who either out of jest or malice called it the "Devil's Kingdom."

The growth of the place fell under three periods. Now and then a trapper or venturous explorer would row his canoe up the river, but the first travel through the section of any importance was after the construction of the Cayuga Lake bridge and the organization of the Stage coach line. Hence the stage coach period came first, from 1800 to 1815, when this method of travel and means of development had no rival. Of those who thus came through some were so favorably impressed with the country that they settled here, hence the building of the tavern, of the homes near it, and the taking up of land in the vicinity. Of these early settlers many were strong, able men; some came with an establish-

sall settled here, and in 1808 built the brick house now occupied by James Lawrence. It was said to be the first brick house in the county; that the sand and clay of which the brick were made were taken out of the lot and the kilns or pits in which the brick were burnt may still be seen. The house is after the colonial order, with a central entrance and wide hall, the upper story thrown into one room which was used for holding court and for political purposes. Just west lived John Knox and John Burton, well known in our history. These men held high positions in the county and State. They were able and brilliant, and of their wit and humor many excellent stories are told to-day. West of the tavern, Col. Jacob Chamberlain lived. He came into this section with teams of oxen, transporting over the long bridge heavy pieces of canon, and was so pleased with the country that he took up some two hundred acres of land and actively identified himself with the place. On the south side of the river there was a settlement, though very small and scattering. The place known to-day as the Sweet place was owned by Thomas and Frank Carr. Later on the Carrs sold to Mathew Sisson, and then removed to Seneca Falls, where Thomas Carr was for years the owner and manager of the Carr hotel, occupying the site of the present Hoag house. West of the Carr property were the homes of S. Dimmick, John Babcock, John Perry and others. These men had taken up the land immediately south of the river, and thrifty and industrious in their habits they had already developed fine farms with large clearings for raising wheat, oats, rye and corn.

The second period came down to

come in, the Lawrences, Reamers, Ilers, Fitts, Harrises, Scotts, Whitmores, Pease, Denistons and others, and some of these people continued to live there down to a time that I can well remember. I particularly recall Thomas R. Lawrence, who came to The Kingdom from Long Island and bought the Birdsall house. He was a man well cultured and informed, of stately bearing and always dressed neatly in black. He was very fond of fishing, and on pleasant days it was his habit of coming down to the river bridge with his pole and line. That pole was my particular envy. It would take all apart; it had a silver reel and a fine silk line, in striking contrast with my rough pole and cotton string. But it was not only the fine tackle, but Mr. Lawrence was an expert Isaac Walton and the skill with which he could cast his line and capture the beauties of the water was, I think, the secret of imparting to me a love for this sport that has never diminished with the years.

The important additions, during this period, on the north side, were the building of a saw mill and turning shop, a cooper shop and grist mill. This was made possible by changes in the navigation of the river. A lock had been constructed with a fall of 4 to 5 feet of water. On the berm side a strip of land had been extended up the river, thus dividing the canal from the river and creating hydraulic sites that gave a stimulus to the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises. On the south side of the river, about the locks, the effect was even more marked. The free navigation of the river, opening a water carriage all along eastward to tide water was an era in the development of this section. Boats were built for freight

the Sherwood stage became the popular mode of travel. At the lock Stephen Smith built a house and grocery and large barns for the accommodation of the boatmen, and his son, Reuben Smith, built a house next to him. John Babcock put up a grist mill, plaster and clover mill, and adjoining was a yard for building boats. Deacon John Fitts, who was now the landlord of the tavern, with a Mr. Gilbert, erected a wool carding and cloth factory. Matthew Sisson was operating a brewery and malt-house and supplying all the country about with beer. The effect of these industries was immediate in attracting both people and capital. The population about the locks doubled many times. There were the Jolleys, Colwells, Allemans, Warners and many other new comers. It was towards the close of this period, or in the year 1831, when my father, Jacob P. Chamberlain, moved down from Varick and settled on the Dimmick farm immediately south of the river bridge. He remained here till the year 1843 when he bought the lower Mynderse mills and moved to Seneca Falls.

The third period, from 1840, was notable for the construction of the Great Western Distillery. If I should describe to you its size, the ground it covered and the number of bushels of wheat, rye, oats and corn consumed daily you would admit that even in comparison with our great enterprises of to-day it would stand out in grand proportions. At that day it was simply a wonder, and there was nothing like it. Its original promoters were Col. Jacob Chamberlain, Pinckney, Lee and Dodge. It was erected in 1841, after the most approved plans. The large boilers were made of copper and also the the large pumps, used for sup-

of the material, may be readily imagined. In fact to install this plant and put it into operation, the expenditure ran so high that it was found necessary to bring into the scheme Thomas and Levi Fatzinger and Joseph Wright of Waterloo. But it is not my plan to enlarge upon this enterprise, but simply to mention it as a great factor in the growth of The Kingdom. It was the crowning business effort, carrying the place, during the forties, to its height of prosperity. Many new families had come here. These were the Hopkins, Conkeys and others. The tavern had grown; it had become in a true sense a hotel with first-class accommodations, and its landlord, George Kuney, had constructed a half-mile race course, not excelled in central New York.

It is said that the school house and church measure up the character of a community. On this rule The Kingdom would not fare very well, unless you consider what was wanting in size was made up in quality. The building that served the double purpose was small and within a stone's throw of the tavern, used for a school during the week and on Sunday afternoons for sacred service. If you have a desire to gain a precise idea of this imposing structure you have only to look at the building that stands to-day upon substantially the walls laid many years ago. But it will not be so easy to give you an idea of what transpired within, of the methods and character of school life. Many changes have taken place in the government of our schools and in the modes of teaching, but it is a question after all whether the old method of two parts of compulsion and one of persuasion was ever excelled in good results. The plan of thrashing ideas into

successful. I want to introduce to you one who taught in this school for a term, not even in intimation that the birch played a greater part than the text book, but for the fact that Amelia Jenks, afterwards Mrs. Bloomer, connected The Kingdom with one of the great progressive and social movements of the century. Soon by the contributions of her pen she came to be known far and wide as a strong thinker on questions of dress, social and temperance reforms. She was active in the Washingtonian Temperance movement of 1840; and later on with Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in securing the modifications in the law by which woman was given in her own right a legal standing.

Another incident may well be mentioned because of its connection of the place with a religious ism that has developed into vast proportions. Just east of the tavern and adjoining the Reamer blacksmith shop, there stood in the fifties a small story and a half house. I remember it very well, and can recall the fact that the neighbors spoke of it as the house where Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, lived for a while in the fall of 1823. Their impressions of him were not on the whole very flattering. He had been in the habit of coming over from Palmyra, making his living by pretending that he could detect hidden springs of water. He was a peculiar, odd looking man, dressed in the plainest homespun, and rather an object of wit and pleasantry. It was not till late in the fall of 1823 that he aroused particular interest in himself. Then he claimed that he had a singular and mysterious mission. At the start, only to a few of his most intimate friends did he disclose the nature of it. However it soon was noised about that Smith had received some spiritual revelation, and the place was wild to learn more about it. Under apparently a simple and innocent manner, Smith must have been a keen judge of human nature, understanding well how to excite curiosity and make converts. With great confidence he told how he had had a vision, how in that vision an angel had pointed out to him a hill where golden plates were buried, upon which were engraved the law of the "Latter Day Saints;" how he had gone there and found these wonderful plates, becoming the possessor of the latest revelation of God. Several believed and by their influence and money gave the prophet great assistance. A church was organized and the baptism of the first saints took place near by, at Silver Creek. And in June 1830, the first Mormon conference was held in the adjoining town of Fayette.

We pause here in our reminiscences and in our history. In its strong, sturdy and able men. The Kingdom had much to commend it. It had its mission; it taught its lesson. It started out on a career, with crude and primary conditions, and while these continued, throwing it upon its own resources, The Kingdom was more than a rival of Seneca Falls and Waterloo. Those who fostered it believed in its future, believed that it was destined to be the center of the legal and court business of the county. They mapped out portions of it into city lots and awaited confidently its growth. But the revolutions that soon followed in industrial and manufacturing conditions, the destruction of the Great Western Distillery in 1846 and the introduction of travel by steam, all forced The Kingdom to give way to other points of trade and business. Its material interests fell off and disappeared, but the vigor and energy of the old stock were not lost, but transplanted elsewhere, they aided in building up and enriching other places.

The Town of Junius—Historical.

The following information concerning Seneca county and the town of Junius has been taken bodily from the different histories of the county and notes found on the subject. While this may all be known to a majority of those present, there may be some—the younger generations—who are not as familiar as are we with the history of our county and town.

Seneca county was originally of the territory of the military tract organized into the county of Onondaga in 1791. The town of Junius was erected from a part of Washington, now Fayette, in 1803. Seneca county became a part of Cayuga, and was formed from that county March 24, 1804.

While yet a part of Onondaga, in 1790, the courts were held in Ovid in a barn belonging to Andrew Dunlap. The first court house was built in Ovid in 1804. In 1794, Seneca Falls was shown on a map as Seneca Village, town of Washington, county of Cayuga, and comprised what is now the first ward of Seneca Falls, which does not agree with the statement above that Seneca county became a part of Cayuga in 1804

The land in our county first came to the notice of the whites, it is supposed, by the Sullivan expedition, which passed along the banks in 1779. Portions of the land at that time had been cleared and were under cultivation; large orchards of apples and peaches were, you remember, destroyed by this army. The Indians had a tradition that this whole region had once been occupied by a race that pursued agriculture, but which had long ago disappeared; that they were perhaps right, we glean from the fact that in the town of Ovid are the remains of an ancient fortification; the work was supposed to be of great antiquity, the timber on the inside being of the same size and apparent age of that in the immense trees in the surrounding forest. Upon the bank and in the ditch large oak trees were standing. In the embankment were several openings a few feet in width, which were probably once used for gates or entrances.*

In making an excavation for a cellar on the east side, six skeletons were found at the depth of about two feet; this was in 1857, and several had previously been found. Inside of the embankment were found pieces of a coarse kind of pottery, ornamental pipes, etc. DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, visited this place in 1810, and his theory was that this was one of the number of similar works of defense found occupying the most commanding positions in Western New York and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, erected by a race more civilized than the Indians, and that they had preceded the Indians in the occupation of the country, their origin and end alike a mystery, their history ever remaining a mystery.

[illegible] part of the army of Gen. Sullivan, among them Lawrence Van Cleef, who afterwards became the third settler, camped for the night on the land which has been since 1838 the Hoskins homestead. It is said they were particularly impressed with the vast water power and the beautiful scenery.

In the Seneca Farmer and Waterloo Advertiser of December 14, 1829, we find the following advertised notice: "Application will be made next Legislature for the erection of a new County from the towns of Waterloo, Fayette, Seneca Falls, Junius and Tyre in the County of Seneca, Phelps and Seneca in the County of Ontario with half shire at Waterloo and Geneva. The court house at Geneva to be furnished free of expense to the County and but three terms of the county court to be held."

This notice was followed by indignant protest. The inhabitants of Tyre held a meeting at the house of Nelson Roosevelt, pursuant to a public notice, to take into consideration the annexing of Tyre to Seneca Falls and the alteration of the county of Seneca. Thomas C. Magee was Chairman and W. G. Woodworth, Jr., Secretary.

The newspaper mentioned comments upon the proposed measure as a wily scheme of Geneva, urging that Waterloo and Seneca Falls begin to look up for a bank, their hydraulic privileges and local situation will soon demand this from the Legislature; that a second bank in such a small county would not be favored, if the change were made, and that Geneva, knowing this, is using her best endeavors to [illegible] may profit by having the only banking institution in the county.

To return to its earlier days, Junius is described in Spafford's New York, written in 1810, published in 1813, as follows: "It is about 15 miles long from N. to S. and about 12 miles wide, the whole area is computed at 115,000 acres, the inhabitants are mostly emigrants from the Eastern States and New Jersey. There are 71 looms in families which produce annually 20,274 yards of cloth. There are some indications of iron ore, several salt springs have been found on the banks of the Seneca river, a manufactory of salt is in this town with a daily average of 150 bushels, an enlargement of the work is contemplated. Seneca Village, at the Falls of Seneca River, is fast improving, and must become a brisk trading place as the country populates. Here is a carrying place and Myuderse Mills with 15 houses. It is happily circumstanced in regard to boatable waters. The Seneca turnpike runs through this town and other public roads traverse it in various directions."

The industries of Seneca County are summed up in this same book as follows: "No. of looms 601. No. of Fulling Mills 7. No. of Carding Machines 10. No. of Tanneries 15. Saw mills 42." The author feelingly adds, "there are 26 whiskey mills or grain distilleries, pernicious establishments, however profitable to a few and convenient for some others."

The population of the County in 1810 was 2,251, the senatorial electors 177.

*The Rev. Pulaski Smith, who resides in the town of Tyre, stated at the public meeting of the Historical Society at which this paper was read, that a short distance from his home there was a similar "old fort;" that the timber growing within and without the embankment was of the same size and evidently of the same age; that at the openings there were heavy stone abutments, as if heavy gates had been made by masonry, and that excavations unearthed the same kinds of pottery as had been found at or near Ovid. Mr. Smith said further that he once visited a like fortification near Savannah, on a bluff overlooking the Seneca river as well as the surrounding country; that the same conditions existed there as at Ovid and Tyre. That a subsequent visit to the mounds in the State of Ohio confirmed him in the belief that the same class of men builded in Seneca county who at some time were the mound builders, and that all was done long before the Six Nations had trodden here.

Early Churches of Junius.

By Mrs. Philo Cowing and Rev. S. F. Frazier.

The first religious services within the old town of Junius were held by Jesuit Missionaries from 1656 to 1684, among the Cayuga Nation of Indians. They held services at, at least three stations (namely), St. Stephen's at Tiohero, on the east side of Seneca Outlet, opposite Mud Lock; St. Joseph at the principal Cayuga town, and St. Renie in present town of Savannah, which was located in the original town of Junius. They were said to have been very devoted men. Two of them lost their lives at the hands of the Indians.

One of these missionaries, Father Raffieux, visited the salt springs near Montezuma, and with the Indians secured salt therefrom.

In 1743, some Moravian Missionaries visited this part of the country, holding occasional services. Thereafter, from time to time, itinerant religious teachers of the various religious denominations visited this then vast wilderness, with only here and there a settlement or a lonely white man's cabin, and their advent was always an occasion of great interest. And while these men are not known by name, yet it is nevertheless true, that these religious Pioneers cleared the way for the foundation of the organized churches of subsequent years. This paper would be quite incomplete if mention were not made of the "Early Churches" lying along the border line of Old Junius. Hence we would mention:

CHRIST CHURCH OF BEARYTOWN.

The earliest church edifice in this town was erected as a union church for German Reformed and Lutheran residents, under an organization of December 26, 1809, and a log church was afterward built at Bearytown, which was replaced in 1824, and which is still standing. It is a stone structure, and is known as Christ Church, or the Reformed German. One of its pastors served this church a consecutive term of sixty years and eight months.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ROMULUS

The first Baptist church of Romulus was organized in 1795 with a list of seven members. For years they met without a stated place of worship, until New Year's day, 1808. On that date they obtained a lot and erected a house of worship, which they partly completed. Later, in 1821, the building was entirely finished. John Caton, pastor of this church from 1808 to 1818, served with Washington in the Revolution, and on the visit of LaFayette to Waterloo, the General singled out the old veteran in the crowd assembled to meet him, and exclaimed: "Come here, John Caton!

and many an eye grew ... heart-touching scene.

JERUSALEM CHURCH.

Jerusalem church, in West Fayette, was organized as Zion church on August 3, 1811, and occupied as a union church, German Reformed and Lutheran, and in it services were held in the earlier years in the German language. It has not been used for church purposes to any extent, by either of these religious denominations for several years past. It is a large brick church, and is in the interior of the town, a little west of the center.

THE BURGH CHURCH.

The Burgh church, of the Evangelican Association of Albrights, Methodist denomination, was organized in 1816, and for forty years of its history, its services were chiefly conducted in the German language. There has been no pastor employed therein for the past twelve years. In the earlier years of this church camp meetings were held in a grove northeast of the church. Rev. Christian Wolf and Rev. Jacob Riegle officiated in the pulpit of this church in its early years.

"FRIENDS" OR QUAKER CHURCH OF JUNIUS.

In the year 1800 and 1801, there came from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., and from Camden, N. J., a company of men seeking for themselves and their families a brighter fortune than those older settlements then offered. Among the company were the following named: Henry Bonnell, Richard Dell, Joel W. Dell, Samuel Lundy, Samuel Marshall, Mr. Cooley, Mr. Trimby, Richard P. Hunt ... their former homes to ... their families to the new home in the then North Wilderness.

In the fore part of the summer of 1803, two or three men from among their acquaintances residing in Philadelphia, who were leading men in the "Friends Society," visited this settlement. Upon the occasion of their visit, which was semi-official in its character, a Regular Yearly Meeting was held. At this time a "Meeting" was organized in this new settlement, which had located in the territory, which in the same year was embraced in the town of Junius. Early in its history, this Junius Society identified itself with the Hicksites Schism, which had arisen in the first years of the century. Their first house of worship, a Log House, was built upon land given for that purpose by Samuel Lundy. A log school house was also built upon the same lot; subsequently a frame house was erected to take the place of the log house.

If the inner history of this society should be fully written, it might disclose strange incongruities; for although their name was "Friends," and the ground work of their faith was Peace and Good Will, yet their history is one of continual storms, both from without and within.

Perhaps no other church edifice in old Junius re-echoed to the voices of more of the old anti-slavery leaders than did the old Quaker church. Notably among those who were prominent as agitators, and who here received audience while they portrayed the iniquity of African slavery in our free land, we would mention William ... and others who held forth here many times. In 1840, Thomas McClintock, an educated and accomplished gentleman from Philadelphia, settled in Waterloo, and became a regular preacher at this church. He was a radical Hicksite, as well as a radical anti-slavery advocate, and the continuous agitation of that question, as well as the contention in regard to some points in doctrine, worked to the final disruption of the society. Many years have elapsed since the Friends, as a society, have held a regular meeting. The building was sold and removed. The lot, however, is still in possession of one the founders of the church.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF TYRE.

The Baptist Church of Tyre and Junius was organized in 1804 during a religious revival, by the pious zeal of Asa Smith, Margaret, his wife, Caleb Woodworth and Rebecca his wife. They held meetings at their respective homes on alternate Sabbaths, for prayer and praise. Dan Ralph, or Rolfe, who came in 1804, and Samuel Messinger, in 1807, were licentiates among the early settlers and preached occasionally. The first settled pastor was Jeremy Holman, who came in 1817, and was ordained in 1819, and remained until 1821. Several pastors succeeded him. In July, 1835, Rev. Nathan Baker became the pastor, and it was during his ministration that the first house of worship was erected, the meeting house which still exists. In 1864, Rev. Pulaski Smith began a pastorate that has continued to the present time, and marks ... this church. We subjoin the following church letter as characteristic of those early days:

"this is to Certy fy to all Pursons and Churches of the babtist faith and oder that Daniel Loader was a member of the baptist Church at northanostal and was in god standing with them but i would inform that the Church is broken to Peaces and he had now where to a Ply for a dis smission and i being as one of them gave him these lynes

Year 1797 february the 3 day
David Peck"

The Daniel Loader referred to, was a great grand uncle of Mrs. Moses.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SENECA FALLS.

The First Presbyterian church of Seneca Falls was organized on the 10th day of August, 1807, by Rev. Jedediah Chapman of Geneva, as the First Presbyterian Church of Junius, of which town Seneca Falls was a part. Rev. John Stuart was ordained and installed as first pastor of the church, August 24, 1808, by the Presbytery of Geneva, which met in Daniel Sayer's barn, on the hill just west of Cayuga lake bridge. For several years services were held in the log school house, which stood just south of the church, and which is now standing. A lot was given, and on September 17, 1817, a wooden building was dedicated. This was removed in 1842 to State street, where it was for several years occupied as a Concert hall, and now by the furniture rooms of Mr. Ryan. After its removal, a church was built of brick in the year 1842, on the same lot by William Latham,

the third building erected upon the same premises. Its corner stone was laid on September 12, 1878.

While looking up information, we came across this item from an old journal kept by Jason Smith, the father of the Rev. Pulaski Smith of Tyre, the veteran and oldest minister in Seneca county. It states that whenever an itinerant minister arrived in Seneca Falls, word was sent out to the outlying settlements, and the people came from long distances to enjoy these rare and occasional privileges. On the occasion mentioned, July, 1802, a Mr. Stewart was to hold service in an old tavern in Seneca Falls, near the present corner of Fall and Cayuga streets. These services were to be after the order of the Presbyterian church. Word reached the settlement lying north about four miles, known as the Winans neighborhood, in the present town of Tyre. Two ladies of the settlement, who had been members of the Presbyterian church in their eastern home, desired to avail themselves of this opportunity. These ladies were Mrs. Stephen Crane and Mrs. Esther (better known as Aunt Esther) Winans. The Winans and Cranes were among the largest landowners of the community, and evidently among the most aristocratic in that settlement as well as of the county. They had no bonnets, but made up for this lack of church attire by tying handkerchiefs on to cover their heads, and with a lusty pair of oxen for coach team, and a rude oxsled for a carriage, following a blazed

M. E. CHURCH OF SENECA FALLS.

The first religious services in this village were held in the year 1797 by Methodist itinerants from the Seneca circuit who were the pioneers of Christian ministers in Seneca Falls, being one of the appointments to visit regularly once in four or six weeks. In 1812 a class was formed and meetings were held in Case Coles' log house which was situated at the north east corner of Ovid and Canal streets. There were then no frame houses on that side of the river. With the removal of some of its members this class was broken up and another formed about three miles north, meetings being held at Moses Gardener's on the Black Brook road, another class was also formed near Canoga. At one or the other of these classes Seneca Falls Methodists attended for several years. In 1828 another class was formed in the village and meetings were held at the house of Peter Marceleous on Bridge street, nearly opposite the Franklin House. The Black Brook class uniting with that of Seneca Falls, in 1829 the Seneca Falls Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated and in 1830 the first building was commenced. During the summer it was enclosed and roofed so that with rude seats it could be occupied. During the winter Peter and Henry Marceleous worked and finished the interior, taking for their pay food and fuel donated by the members sufficient to support their families. In 1871 it was torn down and a new one erected at the cost of $21,000. Previous to this, in 1867, the church had been remodeled and enlarged at a cost of nearly $3,000 under the pastorate of Rev. A. N. Filmore. In 1882 under the pastorate of Rev. A. N. Damon, the auditorium was furnished with new and commodious seats, the alter and pulpit were rebuilt, and the floor recarpeted, the total expense of the repairs being $1,500. In 1887 a new bell was presented by J. Van Wycke Loomis and placed in the tower.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JUNIUS.

Rev. John Stuart and Francis Pomeroy were the first ministers connected with the Presbyterian church in Junius. The first church in the town was Congregational and was organized by Rev. Howell R. Powell November 21, 1811, in the north-west settlement of the town. The first Presbyterian Church of Junius was formed from the Congregational Society on March 2, 1814 and it was placed under the care of the Presbytery of Geneva, April 20th of the same year. The church at Seneca Falls being then in the large tract called Junius, this Society was distinguished by the name of the Second Presbyterian church of Junius.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF TYRE.

In 1817 the first Methodist class was formed in the town of Tyre by Rev. Palmer Roberts, on the State road just east of the Black Brook road at the house of Jonathan Gardener, near which a building for worship was afterward built in 1822. The site was afterward moved to Tyre City in 1826 and the old building sold to Peter Kettle, who utilized it as a tavern for many years. A church in size.

WATERLOO.

Previous to 1814 religious services had scarcely been known in the town. The Sabbath was lightly regarded but with the increase of population religious services were held without the aid of a preacher. Scripture and sermons were read, and all sang, and prayer was offered. Occasionally a missionary gave a sermon at evening.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WATERLOO.

St. Paul's Episcopal parish dates from November 17, 1817, at which time a meeting was held in the school house in the village with the Rev. Orrin Clark in the chair. On March 13, 1820, it was resolved to build a church. Nothing was accomplished until January 3, 1825, when a contract was made to build. The mason who laid the foundation was "to be victualled and lodged and receive store pay" at the store of Watkins & Swift. In May following Rev. Mr. Uber was offered $250 for one year's service.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF WATERLOO.

Elder John Goff, a Baptist minister of Benton, Ontario county, held monthly meetings in the court house at Waterloo in 1824. The next year Elder Thomas Brown of Geneva, held semi-weekly meetings at the same place. A church was organized in August, 1825, but no building was erected until the year 1840. Elder Rowley was the first pastor.

M. E. CHURCH OF JUNIUS.

This society was formed in 1823 in a log schoolhouse just north of Ma-

the name of North, who had but recently come to the town and was located on the farm since known as the Malcolm Little place. The forming of this church was the result of a great revival of religion which attended the faithful labors of this devoted, unassuming man. February 20, 1838, at a meeting held for the purpose in the old school house, it was voted that the society should be known as The First Methodist Church of Junius, and a board of trustees was elected. December 17th of the same year, it was decided to build a church edifice and on August 22, 1839, the present stone church was dedicated. The building originally cost $1,900 of which sum Silas VanDemark is recorded as having paid $800.

In 1826, Rev. Dr. Diedrich Willers of Varick, pastor of the Reformed church at Bearytown, began to preach in the German language at the school house then known as Hooper's School House, in the town of Junius, at the locality called "The Kingdom," midway between the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo—and continued his ministrations there, in connection with his other ministerial labors, every few weeks for several years afterward. His congregation consisted of Pennsylvania German farmers, with foreign born Germans, residing in Seneca Falls and Waterloo. Although not within the period covered by this paper, it may be mentioned that this preaching service led to the organization of a church known as "Seneca Church," which erected a brick church edifice in the town of Seneca Falls, one and a half miles south of "The Kingdom," which was dedicated in 1834. Lutheran ministers from Bearytown also preached in this church for a time. The location of this church proved to be unfortunate, as too far distant from the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo, and other churches not located in the village—it fell into early decline. Dr. Willers preached there for twenty years, when the church was closed, and he continued his ministerial labors among the Germans, first at Waterloo and then at Seneca Falls, during a period of nearly thirty years longer, until a short time prior to his decease in May, 1883. Thus the church at the "The Kingdom" shared the fate of other public enterprises and has closed its labors and passed into rest.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF SENECA FALLS.

On June 5, 1828, the Baptist church of Seneca Falls was organized in the school house on South Park street, with ten members. It was then resolved to form a conference preparatory to being constituted a church. On June 28th, Orsamus Allen, a licentiate, was received as a member. August 28th, Articles of Faith and the Covenant were adopted. October 8th, a council of delegates from the churches of Aurelius, Mentz, Springport, Junius, Ovid, Romulus, Lodi, Geneva, Scipio and East Romuluss nineteen in number, met at the village of Seneca Falls. "After due deliberation it was resolved that their numbers and abilities were sufficient to justify their constitution as a church" and Orasmus Allen was ordained as pastor, services being held in the Presbyterian church. The first covenant meeting was held October 28, 1828. Meetings were held on Saturdays and no Sabbath meeting was held until March 27, 1830. The first Baptist edifice was a frame building built in 1829 on the back of the lot on which the present building stands. On March 4, 1869 this building was completed.

TRINITY CHURCH OF SENECA FALLS.

Trinity Church of Seneca Falls was organized on the 13th day of January, 1821, at a meeting held at the Franklin Institute on Cayuga street. The pioneer meetings were held in the school room of Lois Bixly in "Mechanic Hall." On Saturday the 7th of April in the same year, the Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, visited this place and administered the right of Confirmation. The services were held in the Baptist Church. At a vestry meeting held in January, 1833, it was resolved to build a church. A site on East Bayard street was purchased of Ansel Bascom for $500, half cash and half scrip. It was decided to build a basement of stone and a superstructure of wood. The corner stone was laid on the 18th of November, 1833, and the edifice was completed and divine service held in it for the first time in July, 1834, and it was consecrated on the 27th of July, 1834 by Bishop Onderdonk. In the year 1885 on June 2nd, the cornerstone of the present stone structure was laid and it was first opened for worship on Easter Sunday and was consecrated September 10, 1800, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Huntington.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SENECA FALLS.

In the year 1831 the first Roman Catholic congregation was organized and was composed of eight members. In the course of time many families arrived from Ireland, who were members of that faith and greatly added strength to the weak church. Rev. Francis O'Donohue was the pioneer priest who founded the church here.

On the 14th of October, 1835, the first mass was celebrated at the house of Henry Graham on Center street. The same year a frame building was erected on Swaby street, on a lot donated by Judge G. V. Sackett, which afforded them much comfort. As the population of the village increased it became necessary to build a larger edifice and under the ministration of the Rev. Carroll a new site was obtained, also through the kindness of Judge Sackett, on West Bayard and Toledo streets. In 1848 the foundations of a building forty by sixty feet (afterward enlarged to 100 feet) were laid, the material is of red brick. It is named in honor of St. Patrick. The present membership of this church is said to be over 2,200.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF SENECA FALLS.

The Congregational Church was organized in Seneca Falls as early as the year 1834. It began with a membership of from forty to sixty persons. They erected a chapel on the north side of East Bayard street, opposite the Episcopal Church. The society had a hopeful beginning and for a time grew in influence and numbers but the health of their pastor failed

year of their [illegible] were supplied from Auburn Seminary or sermons were read by the deacons, but being without a settled pastor the people scattered. Some died and others moved away and it was deemed best to disband, the largest number going to the Presbyterian. The present Congregational Church is of more recent formation. In the fall of 1869 several members of the Wesleyan Church with their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lyle, seceding from that society formed themselves into a new society to be known as the first Congregational Church of Seneca Falls. The first meetings were held in "Good Templars' Hall" on December 19, 1869. Ground was broken for an edifice in June, 1870, and the lecture room was ready for use January 1, 1871. The house is a substantial brick building situated on State street. It was completed at a cost of $30,000 and dedicated September 21, 1871.

FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF SENECA FALLS.

The First Wesleyan Methodist [illegible] was organize March, 27, 1843. It was composed in part of those who about that time seperated from the Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of slavery. The first services were held in the old Seneca Falls Academy building. The same year a representative was sent to the Utica convention and Rev. George Pegler was secured as the first pastor. The first church edifice was erected on the corner of Fall and Mynderse streets. It was in this church that the first "Woman's Rights" convention ever held had its meeting, and prominent among those who were present at this gathering were, Anna Dickinson, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Bloomer and others, who declared themselves as at least the equals of the "Lords of Creation." The first church building was dedicated by the Rev. Luther Lee. The first trustees were, John A. King, H. L. Warden, Abram Failing, E. C. Lindsley, Joseph Metcalf and William Fox.

Early Industries.

By Mrs. L. R. Sanford.

The attendant causes leading to the earliest settlement of Junius have been so thoroughly described, that it would be a tedious repetition to survey the times of those who now live only in tradition. My pleasant part is to recall the eventful progress of our village touching upon the early business careers of the pioneers, whose names ought not to be forgotten, because they laid the foundation of our prosperous village, then as rapidly as possible down to the generation that succeeded them, and who have moved among us. A venerated few yet remain but the larger part of those who lived in our houses, walked our streets, worshipped where we worship, supplied the demands of the growing village have joined the silent majority but their memory, names and activities still survive in their descendents and successors.

The first store of any kind opened in Seneca Falls was in 1795 when Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse built a double log house, in the ravine just below the present residence of H. C. Silsby and opened a store in one end while he lived in the other end. Simon Chapman was a clerk of Col. Mynderse, then became his successor in an old store on the river side of Fall street somewhere near the present site of the Episcopal church as shown on the map of Seneca Falls, made in 1817, which was, at any rate the first store above the red mill, and in 1828 Simon Chapman had 300 names on his ledger. He removed from Seneca Falls to Michigan in 1835 where he died.

The second store was founded by Abijah Mann in 1814, and who in 1814 built Mechanics Hall, this hall standing on the lot now occupied by W. B. Lathrop, Ferd Isenman, Mr. Vanderhoof and George Norton.

The third store was kept by Henry Kellogg in the same vicinity, Silas Dean Mumford had a store where the Seneca House stands. He was very rich for those days and an influential man; he lived on the opposite side of the street and later built the house where Mrs. Owen Smythe lives. John Isaacs succeeded Kellogg. He afterwards occupied the old brick building lately torn down below the Chamberlain block, his family living in the rear of the store.

In 1823 or 1824 Abram and Samuel Payne opened a store in or near Mechanics' Hall but soon built the brick house still standing on Fall street next to the rooms of the Silsby Hose. They moved into it as soon as it was finished with their stock of goods, later they built the Clinton Mills. The house and mills were

It is said that the father of these brothers came here in an early day, taking up a soldier's right of 640 acres, which extended nearly to "The Kingdom." They were interested in many of the early industries. One brother, Henry, went to Cleveland and afterward became United States Senator, his daughter marrying William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, and his son, Oliver H. Payne, well known as a millionaire with interests in the Standard Oil Company.

John S. Gay was one of the early business men, born in Sharon, Conn., in 1805, and came to this place between 1820 and 1825. He was interested in the hardware business, in milling and had for many years one of the many dry goods stores, which he owned. It occupied the site of Flanagan's bakery.

Gen. Senter M. Giddings came to Seneca Falls with his father in 1821. He built the store now occupied by Thomas B. Sharp & Son and opened a grocery and general store. He lived in the rear of the building, the entrance for the family being on Ovid street as it is now. Gen. Giddings built the house on the Terrace with the large wooden pillars, which was afterwards owned by John Shoemaker and then bought by John A. Rumsey.

While President of the Village, Gen. Giddings had Fall street lowered six feet, which created great excitement with the property owners, as the cellars became the first floor of their buildings and necessitated digging down into the bank to lay the [illegible] taken from the bank was deposited in the ravine back of Mr. Hoskins store where the Masonic Temple now stands.

Gen. Giddings received his title from his connection with the State Artillery. He had on his staff Major Downs, Mr. Charles Mynderse, Mr. H. C. Silsby and Mr. Charles Thompson. Their duty was to inspect the companies at Auburn, Geneva, Naples and other places. They always traveled in carriages and their baggage was taken in a wagon driven by Sol Butler.

Erastus Partridge, who lived here so many years established a general store in Mechanics Hall in April, 1824, under the management of a Mr. Shaw, who in 1826 became his partner. The store was eighteen feet square and the rent was $4.00 a month. In the spring of 1837 Mr. William B. Lathrop came here to enter this store remaining five years, when he went to Montezuma and conducted a store for Mr. Partridge a number of years finally returning and buying the establishment. Mr. Partridge established a bank in the corner of his store in 1848. Up to that time all banking was done in Waterloo or Geneva. In 1858 he built the present bank and moved into it. He bought the land of Ebenezer Ingalls. It was owned formerly by James C. Robinson and devoted his time to banking. In 1837 he began to build a house on Cayuga street. It was finished several years later and is now owned by Mrs. Cook.

The merchant whose memory is greenest, owing to the many years he lived with us is Mr. Charles L. Hoskins, who came here in 1828 from Bearytown and occupied a little frame store on the present site of the Hoskins block. The store likefall of that day was a primitive department store There were then no stores between Mr. Hoskins and the block afterward owned by Sidney Monroe. His house was at the rear of his store some distance from the street facing Cayuga street. His barn was down in the ravine. There was a lawn around the house and store. This lawn was occasionally the resting place for a day of some Indians who lived down the river and they attracted all the idlers of the town.

On his ledger of 1828, we find the familiar names of Halsey, Woodworth, Long, Ralph Summers, Samuel Stowell, Gay, VanCleef, Penoyar, Larzelere, Burroughs, Metcalf, Sackett, Seekels, Edwards, Sanderson, Tyler, Babcock, Boardman, Crane, Chamberlain, Bockoven, Beach, Usher, Pollard. Not a great deal of money was in circulation, purchases, in the majority of cases were paid for in trade. At this time, we find tobacco was 26 cents a pound, tea 76 cents, molasses 50 cents a gallon, coffee 16⅔ cents a pound, eggs 6 cents a dozen, chickens 5 cents a pound, potatoes 25 cents a bushel, apples 30 cents, pork 6 cents a pound, a cedar post 5 cents, wheat 88 cents a bushel, load of wood 50 cents costing 19 cents for having it sawed and split, whiskey 32 cents a gallon, oranges 38 cents a dozen, coat vest and trousers $8.50, calico 30 cents a yard, muslin 53 cents a yard, a spool of cotton 13 cents, 72 cents for a linen handkerchief. One extravagant customer pays $2.00 for an Italian cravat. A day laborer received 75 cents a day, a house rented from 75 cents to $1 50 a week, a horse rented for 50 cents a day, girls who lived out received $1 00 to $1.25 a week.

At the corner of Ovid and Fall streets where stands one of our Raines Hotels was a blacksmith shop; this was superseded by the brick block now standing. In the corner store Storrs & Pardee opened a very attractive and popular dry goods store. Storrs did not remain here very long, Pardee carried on the business for some years and then finally became greatly interested in Sunday School work and was known all over the State.

Dr. Brown built the brick store east of the Monroe grocery, No. 3 of his block was occupied in 1829 by George E. Freeman & Co. who sent out large posters announcing their advent with a large stock of dry goods, crockery, glass ware, drugs, liquors, boot and shoes, which they state is the largest stock in western New York. The printing of the bill was done by O. B. Clark and is embellished by the goddess of fortune emptying her cornucopia of specie into the coffers of the Company. That this firm remained but a short time and is not remembered by any one, would prove conclusively that they were disappointed and the people of the town preferred to trade with their stable merchants.

William Pollard was born in Bainbridge Chenango county in 1813 and his father moved here with his family in 1819. In early life Mr. Pollard en-

grocery business in Mechanics hall and was there when that landmark was burned in 1859.

In 1887 when Mr. Stowell delivered the Centennial address he said that of all the old merchants who lived here and were in business previous to 1850 only four were living. David B. Lum, Charles L. Hoskins, Horace C. Silsby and William P Pollard. Sixteen years later we must make the statement that but one, Mr. Horace C. Silsby is here to tell us of Seneca Falls and her early stores and industries.

In 1821 Jedediah Coleman lived at the lake. He was a saddler and harness maker. In 1826 his competence was sufficient to enable him to come to Seneca Falls and build the first brick building on the north side of the river. In the front of the house he had his work and show rooms, in the back part and over it his family lived. The house was yellow brick and stood on the site of the present store of J. H. and G. B. Crowell.

The first jeweler in town was John P. Fairchilds in 1828. He was succeeded by William Garret and then W. E. Williams.

The first drug store is credited to a Dr. Deming in 1828 but in that same year a Dr. Brown built a brick block mentioned and had a drug store.

Dr. Matthias Bellows was the first physician coming here in 1812. That Doctors are often mistaken is shown from the fact that when Mr. Silsby first came here in 1836 Dr. Bellows pronounced him a probable victim to consumption.

The first hardware store was kept by James Gay and a Mr. Odgen, in the store next to the Saving Bank. James Gay lived in the house now occupied by the Sisters next to the Catholic school. When Mr. Hoskins built his second store he was joined by Charles and Edward Mynderse who with him built the block which preceded the present structure. Charles Mynderse opened in one of the store's a hardware store, but soon sold out to Silsby & Downs, then it became Silsby & Snyder, then Silsby & Burt, then Langworthy Daniels, & Burt, then Langworthy & Burt, then William Langworthy and now Story & Strong.

FLOURING MILLS.

In 1759 the Bayard Company commenced to built the upper red mill which was completed and put into operation in 1798. The mill stood for many years on the site of the present Chamberlain mill. It is said there must have been a saw mill in operation prior to this, because in 1794 Lawrence Van Cleef built the first frame house in the village, and some mill supplied the boards for the Bayard Mill. One authority gives the positive fact that a saw mill was erected where the National Advertising company have their works, but nothing has been found to corroborate this.

The Bayard Company built in 1807 at the lower rapids another mill which was painted red, this mill was situated where now stands the power house of Ramsey & Company at the brow of the hill on the turn in the road above the lower lock. The two mills painted red and being the most conspicuous buildings here gave the name of Mynderse Red Mills to the town, and thus it was extensively known.

At this time the Bayard Company owned all the water power on both sides of the river including 1450 acres of land. They held this large purchase from 1795 until 1825 without making any improvements nor would they sell any of this valuable water power, thus at the beginning of its existence our town, as in later years, had its progress stunted by the selfishness of men. In 1816 it is said, that $10,000 was offered for ten acres of land on the south side of the river with sufficient power to carry ten runs of stone for the purpose of building a cotton and woolen mill, but it was refused, on the ground that other flouring mills might be built to the injury of their own business. Owing to this policy, which was sure to bring the company to its financial ruin, the inevitable happened and in 1817 the company advertised its property for sale in a florid circular which was headed "To men of enterprise and capital, an occasion is now offered for the improvement of both." The circular was signed W. Mynders & Company. Miss Janet Cowing has one of these original circulars.

It was not until 1825 that the parties in the Bayard company met at Seneca Falls, and drew shares, then it was found that the losses sustained by the company amounted to $176,105. There is no doubt but that Seneca Falls in 1824 would have been a village of far more importance, had its inhabitants been able to use the water power for industries. As soon as the company was extinct the prophesy made by Spafford in 1814 in his history of New York state that Seneca Falls owing to its natural advantages and water power [illegible] became a brisk trading station was verified. The first Red Mill, in the division of the Bayard Company, fell to the Dey brothers, Anthony, Charles and Samuel, the Deys were here at an early date and were connected with Col. Mynderse in several enterprises. Anthony Dey built the front part of the present residence of Mr. Silsby and lived there in 1833. Not many months ago a very handsome old gentlemen with his granddaughter called upon Mr. Silsby introducing himself as Peter Dey, son of Anthony and asking the privilege of showing his granddaughter the house in which he was born. He had stopped over here for this purpose.

The old red mill was sold in 1850 and became the property of Jacob P. Chamberlain who had at one time as a partner Mr. Hagar under the firm name of Chamberlain & Hagar. Mr. Chamberlain was born in Massachusetts, of Revolutionery ancestry in 1802. He came with his parents to Seneca county in 1807. In early manhood he taught school at Varick. He lived on a farm near the Kingdom and moved to Seneca Falls occupying the house standing above the lower water power; it is still there, a long white house with a row of poplar trees in front. Mr. Chamberlain served one term as member of Assembly from this county and was elected as a representative to the 37th Congress. He occupied until his death the red brick house one door east of the office of the American Fire Engine company.

[illegible] William and [illegible] Bogart [illegible] residents of the village. They sold to Towar & Company who came from Lyons. Later Mr. Chamberlain bought and operated the mill, and it was finally sold for a distillery in which several were interested.

In 1825 a flouring mill was built by Abram & Samuel Payne called the Clinton Mills. This mill was a wooden structure and stood next to the City Mills or what is now known as the National Advertising Company. Lewis B. Howell, father of Mrs. Cornelius Hood afterwards owned the mill.

The largest and most prosperous mill, in the estimation of some of the old inhabitants was the Stone Mill at the foot of State street where the Partridge block now stands. The land was bought in 1831 for $9,000 by Eleazer Hill of Vincent Mathews, guardian for the children of Josiah H. Bissell, Jr. The stone mill was erected in 1833 and was a very substantial building as one can see by looking at the foundation walls which hold its present structure. This mill had a capacity of 500 barrels of flour a day. Hills sold one half interest in the property in 1836 to John Sheather for $22,000, later he foreclosed the mortgage on it and formed a partnership with Peter Robinson which was dissolved in 1840. It then became the property of Cary & Downs who were Albany and New York men. William Arnett was their agent until 1851 when he purchased the mill. In 1865 it was bought by Albert Jewett.

[illegible] were built in 1837 by John Fitch, the father of Mrs. Philo Cowing, who was for years identified in the different milling interests of the town. It is still a massive building, showing little, if any, of the ravages of time. Its history is not an open book, but at one time it was under the management of John Shoemaker and John Holmes, who put the mills in successful operation, turning out 400 barrels of flour a day. George B. Daniels was at one time a partner.

The land between the river and canal running from the present mill of Roberts & Briggs to the end of the factories of Gleason & Bailey has ever been a busy spot owing to its water facilities, and on the first lot beyond Roberts & Briggs was built in 1833 the Globe Mills and run until 1835 by John Fitch and Ansel Bascome. In 1836 they sold it to Richard M. Railey and Henry Woolsey. This firm mortgaged it for $10,000, which was later foreclosed by the Seneca County Bank. It was later bought and run by Walter Oatman.

The Empire Mills and Distilling Company, situated at the foot of Water street, on the corner of Bridge, has gone through more than the usual vicissitudes of business. The land was sold in 1830 by Judge Luther Stevens to William A. Smith and Stephen Hamblin. Isaac bought an interest in it, then Gilbert Bodine. In 1847 it became the property of John and Jacob Shoemaker. At one time it was owned by John S. Gay, then by Daniel L. Haas, who committed suicide. The mills finally became the property of Jacob Shoemaker and George B. Daniels, later of Jacob Shoemaker and George O. Daniels and was run by Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Daniels up to the time of the former's death a few years ago.

The New York Mills, operated by Roberts & Briggs is now the only one of all these mills in operation. It was built in 1845 by Hohn, Fitch and John Leach; later the firm name changed to Leach & Blain, in 1856 it became Southwell & Roberts and later Roberts & Briggs.

May 13, 1806, the first fulling mill for cloth dressing and carding was established at the foot of Fall street, where the Littlejohns now have their marble shops. A pair of carding machines were put in by Jacob and Louis Sherrill of New Hartford. Col. Mynderse reserved the right to purchase the machines at $900, which he did and later leased the works at $200 a year for three years to William Bruce. In 1814 Harris Usher conducted the same works, then Ansel Fitch, who was succeeded by Henry and Ebenezer Ingalls. The second wool carding establishment was opened by W. J. Woodworth of Tyre in 1838, using a building owned by the Deys, where the first Dalrymple Mill now stands, then it passed into the hands of Smith & Son and was known as a woolen mill. William Braman succeeded the Smiths, running it as a carding mill for many years. Many of us remember the old mill. Chester Braman, a grandson of William Braman, is now a member of the successful firm of A. Juillard & Co., of New York City. There was a fulling mill in 1834, owned by Watson & Terrell on Water street.

Mrs. Mary Daniels, the wife of the late George B. Daniels was born in 1811, her father came to Seneca Falls in 1821 from New Hampshire, where he was a merchant, they came with horses and wagon, crossed the bridge at Cayuga and stayed in Bridgeport at Mr. Failing's tavern for two weeks until they were able to find a suitable house here. They finally rented a house in Mechanics' hall, which was then used for residences. Judge Stevens lived in one part, Judge Sackett in another, but the fourth family Mrs. Daniels cannot remember. The law office of Sackett & Stevens was a little building next above Mechanics' Hall. Above this office going West was the store of Silas Dean Mumford, who was at that time, Mrs. Daniels says, the richest and most influential man in the town, his store stood on the present site of the Seneca House block, owned by Mrs. J. T. Miller.

From this store west there were no more buildings on the South side of Fall street. The land was owned by the turnpike and the street was to be ninety feet wide. Mrs. Daniels is very sure, that at the time she came here the Mumford family lived in a house on the Golder site. She says the same little entry to the stables of the old frame tavern was there then; that back of the tavern, next to her present residence, where the old engine house stood for so many years was a ravine, which ran across Cayuga street down into the decline back of the Masonic Temple, that the water in this ravine was so deep that a cow was drowned, and that it was a favorite spot for catching little fish. At the bottom of the ravine was a pond, not

[illegible] stables, in Trinity Lane. This statement is borne out by Mr. Sanderson who told me that he remembered when he was a boy that there was a ravine somewhere between the Presbyterian church and Fall street.

Mrs. Daniels says that where McGraw's saloon stands on Cayuga street was the woodshed of the old hotel, and over this woodshed was a hall in which the young people danced. In those days each family had its own shoemaker and each member of the family had a last. On the occasion of one of the parties Mrs. Daniels, then Miss Mary Giddings and said to be the prettiest girl in town, though she did not say so, could not find a pair of slippers suitable to wear, having seen the shoemaker do her shoes, she conceived the idea of making herself a pair of white satin slippers. Procuring the ribbon, she cut out and made the shoes and wore them to the party, which began at four o'clock in the afternoon and lasted all night, and as she danced every time and the party was given in the summer, we must acknowledge that her sewing was above the average. She kept these slippers many years. Later the Giddings family moved in the country near Nichols Corners, and Mrs. Daniels came in to school. It was a log school house and situated where the Academy is now. She used to stay during the week with her friend, Elizabeth Mumford, going home on Saturdays.

PORTAGE AND BOAT BUILDING.

The portage on the river became a business of importance, in fact one of [illegible] It consisted of transporting goods and boats around the rapids. The charge for carrying from one landing to another a mile distant, was six shillings for a load and the same for a boat. Later the boats were larger and were carried on trucks hauled by several teams and the cost was more. 331 boats passed at the Seneca Falls portage from March 13, 1901 to June 24, 1806 for which was charged $1.492 68. Job Smith and Lawrence VanCleef were the first to embark in the business. They had two modes of transportation. They secured a team and built a rude truck, there was no iron about it but it served its purpose. They also constructed a rude craft and VanCleef became very skillful in piloting boats over the rapids. In this way they helped the increasing number of emigrants to the West around the Falls.

The business continued until the locks were built. These were completed by the Seneca Lock Navigation company in 1817 and navigation was very much facilitated. The state took possession of the canal locks owned by the Lock Company and reconstructed them with wood in place of stone of which they were first built, they were finished in 1828 by Andrew P. Tillman and materially added to the prosperity of the town.

In 1822 packets ran from Utica to Montezuma, from there travelers went to Bridgeport in a row boat or by stage then by boat to Ithaca. Steamboat navigation was opened on Cayuga lake in 1821 or 1822 between Bridgeport and Ithaca. After the Canal was finished by the State, packets made regular trips from Schenectady to Buffalo.

Attention was early called to boat building first by the necessary portage and then by the locks and in 1814 the "Adeline" was built. She was followed by the "Miller of Seneca Falls" in 1816, both boats were in use in 1821 on the Erie Canal. Mr. Haskell of Geneva built the first canal boat in Seneca Falls in 1823 and named her the "Merchant." He was followed by Asa Starkweather who had a boat yard in 1838 on the present site of the Yawger Lumber & Coal Yard. Many men were employed among them Joshua Martin who was bound out for a number of years. Thomas Kerr came to Seneca Falls in 1840 and entered into partnership with Starkweather and they built boats for a number of years. The business was afterwards owned by Martin who built the last boat in that yard.

Paper Mill.

In 1829 Chauncey Marshall, Gary V. Sackett and Ansel Bascom erected a paper mill on the site of the tall Cowing building, the business was conducted for many years under the different firm names of Marshall & Forman and D. W. Forman & Co., the place of Marshall being taken by Charles L. Hoskins and William H. King. The mills ran constantly employing 16 men making all kinds of straw wrapping paper and printing paper. It supplied 27 printing presses with paper. In 1833 it came under the management of Sackett & Beebe, and ultimately of Jonathan Sackett.

The Clock Factory.

Marshall & Adams built in 1832 a clock factory directly west of the paper mill, and they made mantel clocks until 1837. Henry W. Seymour came to Seneca Falls as the practical man of the firm. The business was discontinued owing to financial trouble, and later Mr. Marshall committed suicide.

Saw Mills.

The first saw mill, which is said to have been the first mill in Seneca Falls, stood on the site of the National Advertising Co., and furnished lumber for the old Red Mill built by Col. Myndorse in 1795. The next one stood on the spot where was built afterwards the stone mill, now the Partridge block. Judge Stevens had a saw mill somewhere on Water street. Hiram Larzalere owned one, and he built the first frame house on the south side of the river, in Bridge street, in 1827. Andrew Tillman ran a mill on the south side of the river. Later Benjamin Carter operated one on the upper level, above the Seneca Falls Manufacturing Co., followed by William Beary. One of the earliest saw mills occupied the land next to the river above the shop of Cowing & Co.

Cotton Factory.

The most prominent business man in Seneca Falls when Mr. Silsby came here in 1836, was, in his estimation, Hezekiah Kelley, who operated a cotton factory. This factory was built by Judge Sackett in 1830. Kelley was here from 1831 to 1844. Its wheels stopped in that year and Kelley went to Buffalo, taking the machinery with him, the business having failed to be successful.

George H. McClary came to Seneca Falls in 1816; stayed here two years and then went to Lyons. He returned in 1826. In 1830 he and Mr. Halliday erected a machine shop and furnace in Ovid street, near the Durnin store. They continued the business a number

Clary & Halliday. This was the first machine shop of the town—plows, threshing machines and other things were manufactured. Mr. Henry Seymour bought out the Halliday interest. The building was swept away in the great flood of 1836, and you must estimate how much nearer the water it was situated than is the Durnin store, to have made it possible. In 1837 McClary and Abram Payne erected the stone building near the Yawger lumber yard. Later H. Powis became a member of the firm. Mr. Clary built the frame house still standing on lower Fall street, and occupied as a junk shop of late, and subsequently built the brick residence opposite the National Yeast Co. He lived to be a very old man, spending his last days in Rochester.

Hat making was an industry in 1817, when Messrs. Stout, Crum & Compton, at No. 2 Mechanics Hall, employed ten men and made hats. In those days a beaver hat brought $10. After three years Crum took the busines and was succeeded by Clark & Rogers, then by the Lums. D. B. Lum was a hatter from 1827 to 1842. In 1833 he advertises as follows in the Seneca Falls *Democrat:* "My tender friends, I write these few lines to let you know that I continue to work at my trade (as in duty bound these hard times) at the Seneca Falls hat and cap store, opposite O. L. Hoskins, where I keep constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of the best quality, latest fashions and lowest price. My shop is full, I hope your pockets are. I hope they will soon run over for our mutual benefit. Yours respectfully, David B. Lum." He follows this with some poetry which I will not read.

In 1836 the postoffice had its quar- [illegible] in a one-story building, with pillars supporting its front, on the ground where now stands the store of Sidney L. Monroe. There were five steps from the street to the door. The postmaster was John Morgan, who also posed as a lawyer.

Music was furnished in the early days by Ralph Somers, father of Henry and Ralph Somers, the sons as well as father having musical talent. With Mr. Somers were associated Mr. Fairchilds, the jeweler, who played a violin, and Mr. Wheeler, partner and brother-in law of Mr. Silsby, was expert on the violoncello, the trio was always in demand.

In 1839 Thomas I. Payne and Noah Caldwell began the manufacture of wooden pumps and were the first makers of pumps in Seneca Falls. They also made the Minor patent pump, which had its headquarters at Jordan, N. Y., and Payne & Calwell bought the right to manufacture and sell them in certain localities. The following advertisement appears in the Seneca Falls paper in 1841: "Whoever wants to engage in a very productive business and to suddenly become rich can have the opportunity by calling on us, who will sell very cheap our machinery and tools, all in good order, for manufacturing Minor's patent pumps. Terms of payment easy and possession given immediately. Should we not sell, the business will be carried on Thomas I. Payne, who will sell pumps cheaper than any other shop in the State." Signed by Payne & Caldwell. Minor's patent was a pump with an iron base and wooden stock.

Whether success is mainly owing to the gifts of Dame Fortune or comes through sheer force of character and tenacity of purpose has been a mooted question for a decade. Certainly the men most instrumental in building up the large monuments of industry which have given renown to the chief manufacturing center of the town of Junius, owed little to the adventitious aids of inherited wealth or speculative gain. Among the founders who first stirred the life and gave prestige to our present industrial enterprises, it would be difficult to record even one in that array of sixty years who had brought to our town the influential elements of wealth and family. They were emphatically self-made men, endowed with an inheritance of the rugged virtues of economy, perseverance and self-reliant, of a hardy, loyal and unselfish ancestry, and our present stately hives of teeming business are the results of small beginnings. Under such environments, progress, even if slow, was sure. Some of these pioneers, it is true, fell by the wayside less through fault than misfortune, but the iron-clad law of nature, obtained in the end through the survival of the fittest. Among those leading spirits, to whom we owe the fact that Seneca Falls is well and favorably known for the goods she produces all over the world, we are indebted to a small coterie of men, the first to be named, because he came here the earliest, is Abel Downs. Born in 1819, Mr. Downs arrived here when scarcely more than a boy. He at once engaged in business first as clerk and then as the proprietor of a general store. This business he carried on until 1840, when he began the manufacture of pumps in the wing of the old cotton mill, subsequently used as a plaster factory. He erected a small furnace over the river and employed five men. The building was burned in 1853. He did not continued the business very long, but resumed his mercantile business, for in 1843 he advertises that he has moved into his new and beautiful store opposite the postoffice, and says he had fifteen cistern pumps for sale at a bargain.

In 1847 Abel Downs, Horace C. Silsby and John W. Wheeler, the latter being the practical man of the firm, having been foreman for Mr. Downs in his first venture in pump making, formed a co-partnership for the manufacture of iron and wood and all-iron pumps. They occupied the old stone shop, which stood so many years on the corner of Green and Ovid streets. As they had no waterpower they had John Curtis, also a former employe of Mr. Downs, build them an engine. This proved a failure, and Bert Holley undertook to supply their needs. He had patterns made and built a horizontal engine which ran the shop successfully. This was the first steam engine used in a manufacturing plant in Seneca Falls. The firm was first styled Downs & Wheeler, later Wheeler, Downs & Race. Washburne Race became a member of the firm in 1846. He had patented a stove regulator, which this firm made, but later he formed a separate firm known as the W. Race Co., and the pump factory ran under the name of Downs & Wheeler. When Mr. Edward Mynderse joined them the firm name was changed to Downs, Mynderse & Co. In 1851 Mr. Mynderse disposed of his interest to Seabury S. Gould, the firm name changing to to Downs, Silsby & Gould. The next fall Mr. Silsby retired and the firm was again changed, being known as Downs & Co. In 1869 it became the Downs Manufacturing Co., which was changed, in 1868, to Goulds Manufacturing Co. Mr. Downs sold out his interest and

went to New York, where he died March 21st, 1869. While a resident of Seneca Falls he occepied the residence now owned by Charles C. Johnson. He is remembered as a quiet, courteous gentleman.

Seabury Smith Gould was born in Sharon, Conn., August 8th, 1812. He came to Seneca Falls before 1836, and entered into the mercantile business. At one time his brother, David, was a resident of this village. Mr. Gould came from good stock on both sides, his ancestry in this country dating back to the Mayflower. He bought out the interests of Edward Mynderse and H. C. Silsby in the Downs Manufacturing Co., and he and Mr. Downs were associated a number of years. On the retirement of Mr. Downs Mr. Gould took into partnership his two sons, James H. Gould and Seabury S. Gould, Jr. The little business started on the corner of Fall and Ovid streets steadily increased and is now the largest plant in town—from five men first employed they employ four hundred. Mr Gould died at Watch Hill, R. I., September 4th, 1886. He was a courteous, genial man, and it was ever a pleasure to meet him.

In 1838 John P. Cowing came to Seneca Falls from his farm near Geneva for a wooden pump, buying it of Paine & Caldwell. After he put it in operation a neighbor liked it so well he asked Mr. Cowing to buy him one the next time he went to Seneca Falls, this Mr. Cowing did and it led to Mr. Paine proposing to Mr. Cowing that he sell pumps during the dull winter season. Mr. Cowing acted on this suggestion and sold pumps through the counties until 1840 when he came here to live, he then went into business with Henry Seymour, they occupied at various shop that stood for many years on the lower level on land now owned by Rumsey & Co. Limited, the latter shop was destroyed by fire in 1858. Mr. Seymour retired from the firm and Henry W. Seymour bought his interest. In April 1841, Mr. Cowing bought of Jesse Reed of Marshfield, Mass., the patent and right to manufacture the first revolving top pump made in the United States. He paid for this $1,000 and gave Mr. Reed's daughter a gold watch. The firm moved in the old cultivator shop formerly occupied by Paine & Caldwell, they employed from six to eight men. Their furnace burned in 1849, but was at once rebuilt. In December following it was again destroyed by fire, in 1851 and later in 1853 the buildings were partly or wholly burned down. They suffered loss from water as well, but notwithstanding all obstacles the firm was successful and turned out many pumps. Mr. Cowing always claimed to have made the first iron pump in this place. Iron pumps were made by the Douglas Mfg. Co. of Middletown, Conn., before they were manufactured here. Mr. Cowing was an honest, respected citizen. He was born in 1807, and was the youngest of twenty one children. He came from good, sturdy, loyal stock. His own father was a Revolutionary soldier, and his early ancestors came to this country in the Mayflower. He died May 13th, 1879.

John A. Rumsey.

John A. Rumsey was born in Fayette, January 20th, 1819. His grandfather, John Rumsey, left Orange county after the Revolutionary war, in which he was a soldier, went to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and came from there with other emigrants in 1798. He bought a thousand acres of William Thompson; this was next to what is known as the Swan farm, on Seneca lake, in the town of Fayette. He received such school advantages as were afforded the sons of the pioneers. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old when he went to Ohio, remaining a year selling wooden pumps. In the following year he returned and applied to John P. Cowing, who was then manufacturing pumps in company with Henry Seymour, for employment. He was asked for a recommendation. He went at once to Dr. Oakley, the family physician, who was greatly interested in his future, and who always predicted for him an honorable and successful career. He had no difficulty in obtaining a certificate of good character from Dr. Oakley and armed with this he returned, was engaged as saleman and collector. At the end of two years, in 1844, he made arrangements with Cowing & Seymour to sell pumps on commission in the New England States, canvassing territory from Springfield, Mass., to Bangor, Me. He was thus engaged for about five years, residing at times in Springfield and Haverill, Mass., and Dover, N. H. He had, during the last year, twenty-four teams and agents on the road and made money both for himself and his employers. The agents would return to Mr. Rumsey's headquarters once a month of six weeks, according to the territory they had to cover and settle up accounts, then they would start out again with another load of pumps to a different part of the State. When Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey were married in 1846 they went to Massachusetts, driving there. Mr. Rumsey taking with him three teams and wagons and three agents. They followed the turnpike road to Albany, crossed at Greenbush on a ferry and went to Pittsfield, Mass.

In 1849, Mr. Rumsey returned to Seneca Falls, when a re-organization of the company took place and Mr. Rumsey became a member of the firm of Cowing & Co., with John P. Cowing and Henry W. Seymour, the latter afterwards went to Lockport to live and died there some years ago. The company had been manufacturing pumps under what was known as the Minor patent. Mr. Rumsey put in $5,000, the amount he had made over and above his expenses, while selling on commission in the Eastern States.

Mr. Rumsey retired from the firm in 1864 and organized the firm of Rumsey & Co., having as partners, Moses Rumsey, his brother, and Warren J. Chatham, who each had a one-fifth interest. Mr. Chatham retired in 1874. In 1876 the company was reorganized as the Rumsey & Co., Ltd., being the first company in New York State to take advantage of the "limited" law, with a capital stock of $100,000 all paid in, John A. Rumsey as president. Moses Rumsey retired in 1878 and from that time until his death, Mr. Rumsey was sole owner. Mr. Rumsey was ever alert, he went from office to shop and from shop to office many times during the day. In 1864, when the company was organized they had but one shop 30x40 feet, and had room for less than fifty men.

Between Mr. Rumsey and his employes we can state, without fear of contradiction, there was unusual good feeling. He knew his men personally. His good reputation was owing to his straightforward, plodding industry, unswerving integrity, generosity and good will to all. He believed all men

honest until they had proved themselves dishonest. He was never heard to make disparaging remarks about his competitors and he was ever glad to see all men succeed. He was a great lover of trees and gave for many years a prize of money, to the person planting the most trees during the year. The business under the same name of Rumsey & Co. Ltd., is employing a large number of men and its wheels are never idle.

HORACE C. SILSBY.

Horace C. Silsby was born in Connecticut in 1817, his grandfather, Julius Silsby was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Silsby's father, Seth Silsby, removed from the East to Honeoye Falls where he had an axe factory. He made the first axe where the cast steel was welded to the iron with borax, the usual means of procedure having been to weld with sand.

The water privileges were such at Honeoye Falls as to render the running of the factory in the winter impossible and William Silsby undertook to find a place offering more advantageous conditions. In his travels he came to Seneca Falls, and was impressed with its water privileges and the evident prosperity. In 1836, Willam and Horace Silsby, and their brother-in-law, William Wheeler, started in the manufacture of axes on the flats at the foot of Fall street, near where the Littlejohn's have their marble factory. At that time there was but one building on the flats and that was a barn. They wanted to enlarge their plant and add trip hammers, but when they sought to buy more water power they were charged $1,000 for 8 inches, and as 8 inches was a very small amount compared to what they wanted they were forced to give up their project, owing to a lack of money. In 1837, the country was thrown in a panic by the government suspending specie payment, this further embarrassed the firm and they decided to suspend further operations until more favorable times. The axes, however, were well and favorably known as being first class in all respects and handsome in appearance. Mr. Wheeler built the house where William Pollard now lives and resided there. Mr. Silsby purchased of a Methodist minister the house next to the Presbyterian parsonage and which has recently been torn down and rebuilt by Miss Belle Teller.

After closing the axe factory, Mr. Silsby became interested in the business of Gen. Senter M. Giddings, the store being on the corner of Fall and Ovid streets. He afterwards bought the stock. This was in 1838. Soon after he entered the hardware trade and had at various times for partners, Abel Downs, Mr. Snyder, one of the original surveyors of the Central railroad, Geo. Hiram Burt, Geo. B. Daniels and Wm. Langworthy. He kept an interest in this store until 1860.

His second appearance in the arena of manufacturing was when he formed a partnership with Abel Downs for the manufacture of pumps and other goods in 1847, the firm name being Downs & Wheeler, John W. Wheeler having previously been Mr. Downs' foreman. He remained a member of this firm until Downs & Co. left the stone shop, then Mr. Silsby sold his interest and bought Dey's island of Edward Mynderse. He became at one time a partner with Washburn Race in the manufacture of a stove regulator, patented by Mr. Race. This brought on litigation for which Mr. Silsby had to pay the amount, even to-day, would be

times. These added trials and disappointments did not discourage this energetic man.

In 1853, Birdsall Holley, (who afterwards established the Holly Mfg. Co. of Lockport, N. Y.,) was the mechanical engineer of Silsby & Race, and was admitted as a member of the firm. The great rotary pump was invented. Mr. Race retired, Edward Mynderse and John Shoemaker were interested with Mr. Silsby at different times, and had with him the struggles to complete a steam fire engine, but they retired and in 1860 Mr. Silsby was solely responsible for the entire Island Rotary Engine plant. He contended, as did all of these first manufacturers, with hard times and obstructions. They all passed more than one sleepless night, when money was scarce, sales slow, customers slow to pay, bills due, to know how to obtain money to pay the men they employed, their obligations and to keep the wheels running.

All of these things are too easily forgotten; these odds against which they did business and which would have broken down men less determined and rugged. Mr. Silsby remained active in business until 1891 and then retired to a well earned rest within sight of the busy wheels, so long in operation and to contemplate his business career, the great institution he had built up and to receive the well earned plaudits of the town. That he may be with us many years is a sentiment voiced by all.

The first steam fire engine was made and tested in 1853, it was not perfect but practical better things. He had faith in the machine and the result showed his confidence was not misplaced. This fire engine was called the Neptune. It was sent to New York and was on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. In 1856, it was sold to the city of Chicago. It had a square boiler and the engineer's place was on top of this boiler. The second engine made was Long John, also sent to Chicago, this was larger than the Neptune and it took four horses to draw it. It was named Long John after John Wentworth, then mayor of Chicago. Mr. Silsby went to Chicago to deliver it. He took with him one of their practical men, named Prescott from Geneva. When they reached Chicago and the machine arrived, the weather was 12 below zero, but the machine was tested and as the water descended from the nozzles it froze. The engine had four streams. The department had provided no home for the machine on its arrival. Prescott remained in Chicago in charge of the engine for many years.

Mr. Silsby is the only merchant who was here prior to 1850, who is still living; he is the only manufacturer left to us. He is a remarkable man. As we see his familiar figure on the street and note his quick movements it is difficult to believe that he was born in 1817. His memory is reliable and it is most interesting to hear him recount the history of the men and the various business enterprises in the kaleidoscopic panorama which has passed within his sight and memory for over sixty-five years.

To the memory of those who made

the primal prosperity of Junius, we say

"From their example we may gain,
A manlier spirit of content
And feel life twice repeat
Where the strong working hand
Makes strong the working brain.
The picture of the past remedies,
Man's work shall follow him."

Seneca Falls Sixty or More Years Ago.

By B. F. BEACH.

Sixty-two years ago the first train of cars came to Seneca Falls (July 4, 1841). Then there were hundreds of acres of the surrounding country covered with forests. The advent of the railroad caused a great demand for wood, and soon the forests were lessened of their wood and timber, till in the early 50's, when coal began to be used. Sixty years ago all apple orchards were natural fruit; also with regard to peaches, pears and plums, one would have as many varieties as he had number of trees. Then we had no telegraph nor telephone. Sixty-three years ago it took letters from New York seven to eight days to reach Seneca Falls. They came most of the way by stage coach. At that time farmers cut all kinds of grain with a sickle or cradle, and all grass was cut with a scythe by hand—a cradle cutting about three and one-half to four acres a day, and a man could mow from one and one-half to two acres a day.

In those times farmers would take their beef hides and calve skins to Andrew P. Tillman's tannery (located where a part of the Gould's foundry now is) to be tanned on shares—it took six months to do it. After receiving our share of the leather in the early fall, we would have a journeyman shoemaker come to our house and stay till all the family were supplied with boots or shoes. How proud some of the older boys would be, with their new cowhide boots on, polished with tallow and lampblack. Those times every farmer had a flock of sheep, from the wool of which the wives or daughters soun yarn, which was woven into cloth on a handloom, then taken to the fulling mill where it was fulled and colored such color as desired. After receiving our cloth, we had a tailor or tailoress come to the house and turn the cloth into clothing.

Sixty years ago butter was 12½ cents a pound, eggs 6 cents a dozen, sugar 12½ to 15 cents per pound, calico 25 to 30 cents per yard, and nails 9 cents a pound. Sixty-two years ago we had one of the original pump factories, owned and run by John P. Cowing—he made about fifteen pumps per week—would put a half dozen in a one-horse wagon, then go among the farmers and sell them and put them in the wells, taking in part pay a grist of wheat or some corn or oats. I think the first school house built in the town (if not in the county) was north of our village on the State road. The first teacher, Miss Nancy Osman, adopted daughter of Moses Marsh. I learn that a log house used to stand on the site occupied by Mynderse Academy. Sixty years ago the schools

of the First and Fourth wards were the largest — largely composed of grown-up young men and women. An assortment of school books was limited to a few. We had no illustrated primary books for beginners, but learned our letters in—and began to read from—Cobb's spelling book. The next step in advance was the Juvenile Reader, followed by English Reader or American Manual. This was before the Downs or Sanders Series of books were published. Olney's Geography for advanced pupils and Peter Parley's (Goodrich's) for second grade, followed in 1841 by Mitchell's Primary. The only arithmetic was Doball's, nearly as hard at the beginning as at the end. The multiplication table and that of weights and measures were written in red chalk on either side of the schoolroom. Desks faced the walls of two sides and one end of school room, with seat in front all round, and occupied by the larger scholars. Small children occupied the middle space of floor on smaller seats. Boys sat on one side of room—girls on the other. We took more interest in spelling those days than in anything else. Frequently we had spelling schools, nights sometimes; a boy and a girl would choose sides for spelling, draw cuts for first choice, each selecting the best known spellers till the number was exhausted; and then began the strife as to which side would spell the other side down—each who missed a word to sit down. There was excitement in it when there were few left standing. We had many good spellers then. Among the early teachers were Mr. James Sanderson, David L. Taylor, William Rodney, H. Brewster, Miss Downs, Miss Caroline Whiting, and later Moses C. Bignall, Henry Harpst, Myron H. Beach, the present writer and many others.

In the middle 40's, Prof. Oren Root (father of our present Secretary of War) was principal of Mynderse Academy, followed by Myron H. Beach and others. The "Kingdom" school, which Miss Amelia Jenks (afterwards Mrs. D. C. Bloomer) taught, was followed by the writer of 1857 and '58.

It has been a question as to why this hamlet—the "Kingdom"—was so called. When I lived there, forty-six years ago, I asked some of the old natives the question. They said that when the distillery, stores and tavern were in a thriving condition, the day line of boats on the canal either way would head for the Kingdom and tie up for the night. The place in those days had the reputation of sporting. There were chicken and dog fights, which always resulted in fistic altercations between the native yeomanry (who styled themselves Kings of the place) and the boatmen, and as the latter were outnumbered, were nearly always vanquished. Hence the name *Kingdom* was applied to the place.

Sixty years ago Ovid street, in front of the Gould's office, was about six feet lower than it is now. The hills on either side were quite steep. It took a strong team to haul heavy loads up the north hill. There have been frequent allusions made to the use of whiskey in those times. I am in possession of Chapman's Ledger, containing upwards of 380 names of customers, many of whose accounts cover a page or more; and you would be surprised to see the record of the purchasers of whiskey in that book. The first entries are in July, 1827, and the last 1836. Whiskey at a former date was 2 shillings and six pence, or 31 cents a gallon; two years later three shillings, or 37½ cents per gallon. Most farmers had it in their harvest fields; laborers would not work without it. I would work by the side of them day after day; I drank water only, and always kept up my end of the work and a little more, with those who drank whiskey. I presume the quality of it (made those days) was good, if there is any good quality in whiskey. I could not tell by experience.

RED JACKET.

By MISS CHARLOTTE POLLARD.

The illustrious Seneca chief, Sa-go-ye-wat-ha or "He Keeps them awake," more familiar to the public under the less imposing name of "Red Jacket," has by some writers upon Indian history been designated as the "last of the Senecas," and perhaps with some justice. He had several able contemporaries, not unknown to fame, but these chiefs were older than himself and distinguished rather as warriors than as orators, while Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, whose eloquence was the glory of his people, left no one behind who could fill his place at the council fire.

The orator owed nothing to the advantages of illustrious descent. His parentage was lowly even in the estimation of his own people. He is believed to have been born about the year 1750, near the present town of Canoga, not far from the famous springs.

The authority for the place of his birth is derived most conclusively, it is thought, from statements made by Red Jacket himself. When questioned by the late Judge Sackett of Seneca Falls in regard to his birthplace, he would reply, "One, two, three, four above John Harris," meaning four miles above the ferry-house of John Harris—who kept the ferry at the foot of Cayuga lake—where the famous old bridge stood. Red Jacket publicly testified during the famous trial of Tommy Jemmy, that he was born at Canoga on the west bank of Cayuga lake.

In stature, the orator was rather above than below middle height. His eyes were fine and expressive of the intellect of which he possessed an uncommon portion. Several portraits of the Chief were made duringhe later years of his life, but the picture by Robert W. Weir, taken in 1828, is by far the finest. Two very good copies of this are preserved in the building of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society. The local chapter of the D. A. R., which bears the name of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, also possess a very good portrait of the illustrious chief. Of his early history little is known, beyond the fact asserted by tradition that he was remarkably swift in the chase, and for this reason bore the Indian name of "O te-ti-ani," "Always Ready." For his fleetness, he was often employed as a messenger, first, among his own people and afterwards during the Revolution, as a runner for the British officers.

He acquired the name of Red Jacket during the American Revolution. In this war, he attracted the attention of several British officers by his activity and intelligence, and one of them, as

a compliment or for services rendered, presented him with a richly embroidered scarlet jacket, which he took great pride in wearing. When this was worn out he was presented with another and he continued to wear this peculiar dress until it became a mark of distinction and gave him the name by which he is best known. But little is known of his domestic life. He was twice married and was blessed with thirteen or fourteen children. Most of his children died of consumption in their early youth. The best information that has been obtained – to quote William L. Stone's Life of Red Jacket—respecting his early career, presents him in a very unfavorable attitude as a warrior. He was a warrior whose weapons were words. His first experience on the warpath occurred during the invasion of the Genesee country by General Sullivan in 1779. In that contest he took little or no part as a warrior and it would appear that like his celebrated predecessors in rhetorical fame, Demosthenes and Cicero, he better understood how to rouse his countrymen to war than to lead them to victory.

He went upon the warpath for the crown in the American revolution, but later in the war of 1812 he served under the colors of the United States. But in neither contest did he win for himself the right to wear the eagle plume.

The name of Red Jacket does not appear again in history, after the American Revolution, until in connexation with the great Indian treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784. The journals of this council have been lost and nothing remains but the treaty itself and contrary to custom unsigned by the chiefs present. From other Indiant history, however, it is certain that among the more prominent of the Indian leaders on that occasion, Red Jacket was one of the most influential and most eloquent.

It is not known at what time he had been elevated to the dignity of chieftainship. What means he employed to obtain the rank are less uncertain. His conduct on the warpath could not by any possibility have purchased for him the favor of his people.

However, ultimately, by administering flattery to some, working upon the superstitious fears of others and by awakening the admiration of all by his eloquence, he reached the goal of his ambition—receiving at this time his name of Sa-go ye wat ha.

At this council at Fort Stanwix in 1784 he appeared, tradition tells us, for the first time as a chief. Lafayette was present and was much impressed with the eloquence of the young oratort

Now came a long series of councils between the Americans and the Indians.

From time to time large tracts, of the land remaining to the Six Nations, was sold. The Indians would sell their birthright, as they considered the beautiful country over which they hunted, for a song. And there were always plenty ready to buy. Red Jacket bitterly opposed all land sales and some of his greatest orations have been on this subject. Strange as it may seem—considering his failure as a warrior, he strongly opposed peace bought at such a price. In 1792 President Washington called a Council of Indian Sachems to meet him in Philadelphia. About fifty of the most prominent chiefs responded. Washington wished to bring about an improvement in the moral and social conditions of the Indians. The red men desired to have their relations to the government defined—Neither object was obtained, but the gathering was nevertheless one of importance. This conference was prolonged for over six weeks.

At the close Washington gave Red Jacket, who was the spokesman of all the chiefs and who was chosen as the bearer of the president's peace message to the Indians, a silver medal and a pipe made after the Indian fashion in the form of a tomahawk. The pipe, Red Jacket smoked to the end of his life, but notwithstanding his attachment for it, its whereabouts are unknown. The medal is of silver seven by nine inches. On its face an Indian is receiving from a white man the pipe of peace, while in the background, a man is plowing. Below the figures is the inscription 'George Washington, Pres 1792.' On the reverse is the shield of the United States on the breast of a spread eagle, in one of whose talons is a bunch of arrows, in the other an olive branch. Red Jacket was very proud of the Washington medal and although it was pawned time and again for his debts for fire water at various taverns, it was always redeemed.

Red Jacket, himself attached a symbolic meaning to the medal. He said, to quote William L. Stone, the historian, again: "Its costly material is emblematical of the hip friends which is ever to subsist between the United States and the Indians, while purity of the peace between my own people and the whites; its pure surface will show the slightest tarnish which may accidentally come upon it and be a guide, in that case, set to work to remove the blemish."

[illegible] Lafayette visited him he wore the medal and owned it at [illegible]

On Red Jacket's death, the medal went to James Johnson, his successor in the chieftainship and has belonged to the sachems of the Senecas until recently, when it passed out of Indian possession, and according to an article in the Boston Transcript, became the property of the Buffalo Historical Society, where it is now preserved.

About the year 1795 several other chiefs of the Senecas, the brave old Cornplanter at the head, fearing to lose all influence among their people and hoping for the overthrow of their dangerous rival, accused Red Jacket of witchcraft. The excitement ran so high that his life was in danger. He was tried in solemn council, very likely he was accused of spitting fire at night or some other wizard's performance. At any rate Red Jacket arose and made his own defence. For three hours he spoke with the most wonderful eloquence, moving even those stoical Indians in spite of themselves. They were divided, a bare majority were in favor of Red Jacket and his life was saved. Perhaps the annals of history cannot furnish a more conspicuous instance of the triumph and force of oratory in a barbarous nation devoted to superstition.

After the war of 1812, in which he

did not distinguish himself to any extent, there are few public events with which the name of Red Jacket is associated. The most celebrated was the case of Tommy Jemmy a chief of the Senecas who in 1821 was tried for murder at Buffalo. An old squaw was accused of witchcraft, proved guilty and sentenced to death. According to law, of course, she could not be executed for such a crime, but the Indians took matters into their own hands and a chief named Tommy Jemmy, killed the sorceress by cutting her throat. He was arrested by the authorities of Buffalo and thrown into prison. Red Jacket appeared for the accused in an oration of matchless eloquence, which, according to report, has been rarely excelled. The trial took place in the court house at Canandaigua, N. Y., and the late John P. Cowing of Seneca Falls, listened to Red Jacket on this occasion and often spoke in great praise of his wonderful effort. Among those who knew Red Jacket personally was the late Mrs. Failing, mother of Mrs. C. L. Story of this village. She remembered seeing and talking with him many times at the home of her father, John Harris, who kept the ferry at the foot of Cayuga lake.

Red Jacket's whole attention during the latter part of his life was devoted to the government of his people and the advancement, of what he thought to be, their true interests. The leading features of his policy were to exclude the white people from mingling with his nation and to prevent christian missionaries and schoolmasters from coming among them. He made many trips to the federal capital where he was always treated with great respect by Washington and his successors in office. The last visit took place in 1829, soon after the accession of General Jackson to the office of president. On his return he traveled east as far as Boston. During the last years of his life, from age and intemperate habits, his mind became affected and he was so lost to the pride of character as to allow the keepers of museums in Boston and Albany to exhibit him for money.

He died on the 20th day of January, 1830, at his residence near the church and mission house at the Seneca village, Buffalo. For nine years no stone marked his resting place. But in 1839, under the auspices of Henry Placide, the actor, a handsome marble slab was erected over his grave This slab is preserved in the museum of the Buffalo Historical Society and the great orator now lies in the beautiful cemetery of Forest Lawn at Buffalo, and in 1902 a marble monument surmounted by a bronze statue of the Chief was erected over his last resting place, by the Buffalo Historical Society.

On the road following the west bank of Cayuga Lake about a mile north of the present village of Canoga stood, according to tradition, the wigwam where Red Jacket first saw the light. On this spot in the year 1891—the Waterloo Library and Historial Society erected a handsome granite monument to the memory of this noble representative of the red men. On the occasion of the dedication of this monument, John Jacket, grandson of the great orator was

present. He is the son of Red Jacket's last surviving daughter.

During one of the last great Councils of the Senecas held in 1885, the late Fred H. Furniss of Waterloo was adopted into the clan with the most solemn rites and made a great-great grandson of Red Jacket—to quote another, Red Jacket's entire character formed a bundle of contradictions—if he lacked firmness of nerves, he possessed great firmness of purpose and moral courage. He was a statesman of sagacity and an orator of surpassing eloquence—yet he was capable of descending to any intrigue to accomplish his purpose.

With it all he was a true patriot and loved his nation and his race. His voice is stilled and the most illustrious chief of the Six Nations has passed to that happy hunting ground "from whose bourne no traveler returns" but his words are still heard and treasured by the remnant of Indian tribe that are left—while as long as the blue waters of old Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida and countless others gleam in the sunlight, so long will the memory of his name and race remain with his pale faced brethren.

"Ye say they have all passed away,
That noble race and brave,
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave;
That 'mid the forest where they roamed
There sings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters
Ye may not wash it out."

Early Schools of Seneca Falls.

By MISS ANNA E. HENION.

The fathers of the Republic "builded better than they knew" when they planted the schoolhouse alongside the church, and a grand pair they have made, for wherever in this broad land they have taken root, intelligence and morality have sprung up bearing fruit a thousand fold. The original idea of the common school was instruction in the three Rs—"Readin', Ritin', Rithmetic"; but the ambitious American, the true Yankee spirit could not be long satisfied with that and the original purpose gradually broadened and deepened until a splendid academical education could be had for nothing. The Empire State, with other Middle States and New England did not at first make very abundant provision for educational privileges; did not appreciate its importance. This was in marked contrast with the policy of the early Western States, which, having learned by experience, set off 80 acres in every square mile for school endowment. The educational interests of the State of New York have been under the control of the regents of the university; at first wholly so, primary, academic, collegiate. But afterwards this was divided, the regents controlling the academic and collegiate, the superintendent of public instruction the primary and grammar, Chas. R. Skinner being the present superintendent. An organized effort, however, is now being made to place the schools under the sole control of the regents. This step, it is argued, would take them out of the domain of politics. To come to our own village, Seneca Falls has always been fortunate in the character of its citizens. From its earliest history they have never lacked enterprise and public spirit. Many intelligent men have been attracted to this village because labor has been rewarded and achievement recognized. One would expect such a people to appreciate the value of education and therefore, as early as June 15th, 1801, a log schoolhouse was built on the mill race near Trinity church. The first teacher was Alexander Wilson. This was in 1801, and he afterwards became the celebrated ornithologist preceding Audobon. This has been questioned, but the late Dr. Clark of Chicago, well acquainted with our early history, speaks of it as a fact, and I have no doubt of its authenticity, as honors have always come easy to Seneca Falls. Six years later a schoolhouse was put up on the lot of the late Jacob Shoemaker, in Cayuga street. This building was a part of the block house on the terrace used by Col. Myndersе for a store. When moved on Cayuga street it was used both for a school and a meeting house up to 1817. After the establishment of the school on Cayuga street, the one on the mill race was abandoned. The teachers of this school were Alexander Wilson,

jamin and Anson Jones and Tom Hamilton. Anson Jones was a Vermonter, a lawyer. He was a popular and successful teacher; but after a few years he caught the then prevalent Texas fever, migrated to the Lone Star State and there achieved a reputation which won for him the high honor of the first position in the State—governor. The first evolution of our school from its crude and elementary state was in 1817. In this year the school was moved in a new building on the park and continued as a district school under many different teachers fairly supplying the educational wants of the village for the ensuing 10 years. After 1825 the village took on new life, the growth and development became marked and rapid, there was an urgent demand for greater and better distributed educational facilities. The south side of the village was also growing. At that time it had the finest residences and excellent stores and places of business. It called loudly for better school facilities. In 1830 Lewis Bixby opened on the corner of Bridge and Bayard streets a school which was called the Franklin Institute. It was on the site of the Sackett block and cut quite a figure in its day. Mr. Bixby was a collegiate, a fine scholar, competent and successful in teaching the various academical branches. Later he moved to Cayuga and established a large boarding academy. In 1832 that large minded man, Col. Mynderse, gave a lot on Park street for an academy and subscription were opened to erect a building. The promoters were Col. Mynderse, Asher Tyler, Garret V. Sackett, Richard E. Gay, Wm. H. King, Abram Payne, M. B. Bellows, Jame Smith and D. W. Forman. The academy cost $1,000.52, which did not include the cupola. At first the regents refused incorporation on the ground that the academy was not sufficiently endowed. We were pretty poor then, but after receiving by the death of Col. Mynderse a bequest of $2,000, and also damages from the Rochester & Auburn railroad of $1,500, incorporation and participation in the literary fund was granted under the names of the Seneca Falls Academy, and continued down to 1868. The principals employed in the Seneca Falls academy were; C. M. Crittenden, 1833 to 1844; Rutger Van Brunt, 1844 to 1845; M. L. Bellows, April, 1845, to July, 1845; Oren Root, 1845 to 1849; Chas. A. Avery, 1849 to 1853; Myron H. Beach, 1853 to 1856; S. G. Williams, 1856 to 1857; Rev. J. M. Guion, 1857 to 1860; Chas. D. Vail, 1860 to 1863; Napoleon Palmer, 1863 to 1865; Mr. G. W. James, 1865 to 1866; Chas. A. Wetmore, 1866 to 1867, a Mr. Rice for six weeks only, owing to ill-health. After that the academy was closed for a time. In 1833 a brick schoolhouse was built in the Third ward, on William street. It was specially noted during the 40's as the headquarters of the Washingtonians. A new brick schoolhouse has since taken its place. At the same time a brick schoolhouse was erected in the Fourth ward, on the site of the present building. This was burned in 1868 and the present much finer schoolhouse erected. In the First ward the frame schoolhouse erected in 1817 on the park was removed and a brick schoolhouse built just west of the academy, known as the Union school, supplying educational facilities to the children of the First and Second wards. It will be seen from the above that the village was now supplied with ward and district schools, furnishing fairly good accommodations and a good grade of instruction, the academy rounding out the system by furnishing means for higher culture. To show the interest our citizens took in such matters, I will mention the names of the trustees for three years: 1860 Seabury S. Gould, Carlton W. Seeley, Josiah T. Miller, Horace C. Silsby, John S. Gay; 1861—William H. King, Wm. Arnett, Fred J. Swaby, Martin L. Bellows, C. L. Hoskins; 1862—John P. Cowing, John A. Rumsey, Wm. Keith, W. P. Pollard, Edward Mynderse. But, however, fair were the results under the old system, it was felt later that our schools should be put on a more permanent basis, and to that end the legislature passed an act in 1867 by which a board of education was legally formed having charge of our educational interests. This board was composed of seven members: Josiah T. Miller, Simeon Holton, B. B. Boardman, Gilbert Wilcoxen, John Cuddeback, Oliver S. Latham and Wm. Beary. Under the law the board was intrusted with all duties and powers relating to education and authorized to rent the Seneca Falls academy at $300 per annum, on condition of maintaining therein a classical and academical department. Under this new order of things great improvements were made, methods of instruction perfected, new buildings constructed and the grade of teaching raised. This involved a tax on all the property of the village which the people have cheerfully met, and it has brought ample compensation in a more intelligent citizenship. Since 1868 the principals have been: W. W. Nelles, 1868 to 1869; Francis D. Hodgson, 1869 to 1874; Ezra B. Fancher, 1874 to 1882; Geo. F. Sawyer, 1882 to 1893; A. C. McLachlan, also superintendent of the educational district, 1883 to 1892; Prof. Porter, 1892 to 1897; Chas. T. Andrews, part of 1897 and 1898; C. W. Rice, 1899 until the present time. A few reminiscences of the early teachers: Mr. Cotten Mather Crittendem (how that smacks of Puritanism). He was the first principal and an able man. He used to wear slippers, walk noiselessly about the room and suddenly appear at the side of some boys and girls who were doing everything but study, and those boys and girls came to grief. Rutger VanBrunt, a tall, handsome, athletic man, who afterwards became a Dutch Reformed minister. Mr. Oren Root, a fine all-round teacher and superior mathematician, versed in mineralogy and geology. While he was here, Messrs. Fowler and Wells came to Seneca Falls and delivered a lecture on the new science of phrenology. At the conclusion some of the audience (all strangers) were invited by the lecturers to come forward and have their heads examined. Prof. Root went forward. Fowler fingered his his head a minute. "Mathematics," said he. Root afterwards became professor of that science at Hamilton college. It is pleasant to know that his ability descended to the second and third generation. Oren Root, Jr., is professor, I think, of mathematics at Hamilton, Elihu Root is secretary of the navy in President Roosevelt's cabinet, and Oren Root, the 3d, is president of the greatest railway system on earth, the Metropolitan of New York city. The next Mr. Chas. Augustus Avery, than whom no teacher was ever more popular or beloved, literally governing by love, never having been known to strike a blow. He was an enthusiastic Latin scholar, and owing

to that fact and also that the more Latin the more public money, he soon had a very large number of students studying that fundamental language and "hic haec, hoc," and "amo amas amat" were flying through every corner of the building. He was the first principal to whom I recited, and we went through Cesar, Virgil, Horace, Cicero at a rapid rate. Mr. Avery was a model of neatness and order. He offered a prize to the scholar whose books at the close of the term were in the best condition and a copy of Cicero won by myself is still a cherished possession. Mr. Myron Beach, no leader in speech and action, unruffled in temper, clear in statement, he had the gift of making pupils see things and winning their affections. He went to Dubuque and afterward Chicago, and is a successful lawyer. He took with him as his wife one of his best scholars, Miss Helen Hoskins. When the Rev. Dr. John M. Guion was principal of the Academy, the scholars, who had the privilege of his instruction, never forgot the recitations, enlivened by his rare scholarship and wit. The academy had four teachers, and the principal assistants were good men. Saulsbury Burlingame, who could make that abstruse study, grammar, luminous and interesting. Bundy, Lindemann, Walker, all Hamilton graduates. Before the advent of the last named gentleman a belligerent and ungovernable element had crept in among the boys and they openly boasted they would turn any teacher out; but when one Monday morning Mr. Gilbert Walker walked in, a tall, cool six-footer, with a big raw hide in his hand, Quiet reigned throughout the school room and a permanent peace descended on all parties. Mr. Walker was afterwards governor of Virginia at the close of the Civil war.

Next to the principal in importance was the preceptress; Miss Lucretia Wilson, was the first, then Miss Batterick, afterwards the wife of the Hon. Wm. A. Sackett, for the time most fondly remembered in those old days, was when the position was filled by respectively the three daugaters of Mr. Chas. L. Hoskins, the Misses Frances, Laura and Annette Hoskins. Miss Laura taught only a short time, married and going away, but I affirm it was a liberal education to go to school to either one of these ladies. Miss Frances Hoskins afterwards Mrs. Thos. Faizinger, taught a number of years. In those days regular examinations were unknown and "regents" unheard of, but she inspired us to love study for its own sake. She was very thorough in her teaching of reading, writing, spelling and grammatical language. Woe! to the scholar that talked incorrectly in her presence. She took great pains to advise us about books to read, good poetry, history, biography and standard fiction, always the best. Miss Annette Hoskins, who taught many years was of the same rare type, a grand teacher in every sense of the word and dozens of boys and girls owed what was best in their intellectual life to her teaching. After leaving the academy she had private classes in her own house for a number of years. Miss Caroline Bull, afterwards Mrs. Dr. Cook of Canandaigua, was preceptress for a year. She was an elegant and accomplished lady, very dignified in language and demeanor. One day a discouraged girl exclaimed in school girl fashion, "Mercy on us, I can never get this lesson, it is so hard." Miss Bull looked up, "Young ladies," said

she. "don't throw out such ejaculations." She introduced the writing of compositions every day; just before the close of school every girl was given ten minutes to write a composition on a given subject and read it aloud. It cultivated alert thought and expressions.

Among the assistants in the old academy, Miss Fanny Pollard, afterwards Mrs. Wm. Usher, and Miss Hannah Esterley, afterwards Mrs. John McIntosh of Cayuga, both of first rate ability, are well remembered. Mrs. Usher afterwards taught in the Third ward for many years. The ward schools had good teachers. Zalmon D. Avery had the longest record, he came here in 1841 and shows an almost continuous service of 35 years. He taught in all the wards of the village; he was also superintendent of the town for about ten years. This office was elected the same as the supervisor. Simeon Holton held the same office and many others. Jas. H. McDonald taught in the Third ward, an excellent disciplinarian, which stood him in good stead afterwards as officer in the Union army. Moses Bignall taught there, afterwards a successful business man, Henry Harpst, afterwards a Methodist minister.

In the Fourth ward I will mention a few names, David L. Taylor, William Rodney, H. Browster, Miss Downs, Miss Whitney, B. F. Beach, Harrison Beach, Nathaniel Benham, Miss Welthea Tyler. Mr. Benham afterwards went to Niagara Falls, was superintendent of schools there at the time of his death. Miss Tyler went to Hartford, taught in the grammar schools of that city and was afterwards principal of one of its important schools. She married Robert E. Day, and since his death has been a member of the board of education, nominated by both political parties and the first woman ever elected to that office in the conservative city of Hartford. Among the most conspicuous teachers in the First ward was Samuel Stowell. He came here in the early 20's, when the entire population of the place numbered only 300. Upon the completion of the first Baptist church in 1830, he conducted a winter school for the older boys and girls in the basement. His government was uniformly kind, never resorting to extreme harshness. He was deservedly popular, having more scholars than all the other schools combined. His son, Henry Stowell, has inherited his interest in schools.

In the First ward school, D. C. Bloomer is remembered, afterwards postmaster and pioneer citizen of Council Bluffs, Iowa. In the Union school I note Simeon Holton, afterwards editor of the *Courier* and Jasper N. Hammond, one of our most able and successful lawyers.

Among the earliest teachers of the county were the late Hon. Jacob P. Chamberlain, and the late Gen. John B. Murray, also Prof. Ross, an old time country pedagogue, shows a service of nearly forty years.

I wish I had time to mention all the teachers and characterize them as they deserved. Miss Mina Bascom, afterwards Mrs. Dr. David Gordon, was preceptress for a number of years. Miss Addie Pollard, afterwards the wife of the Rev. Chas. A. Wetmore, held the same position. Miss M. L. Pattison was preceptress for ten years. "To name them is to praise." The longest periods of service are Miss M. A. Leach between 30 and 40 years, Miss Jennie Wicks between 30 and 40 years.

Miss Mary Fairchild, 25 years, Miss Failing, now Mrs. C. L. Story, sixteen years. Against the names of these teachers and many others can be inscribed the word excellence.

In 1876 our people generally favoring secular education in the public schools, our Roman Catholic friends withdrew their children mainly from our schools, erected a building on West Bayard street and have continued it at their own expense.

Early in our history we find select schools in different parts of the village. The Rev. Mr. Ackley, an Episcopal clergyman, in 1840, had a boarding and day school for boys, in the house on Washington street, afterwards occupied by the family of Henry B. Stanton and Philo and George Cowing attended his school. This gentleman mixed his religion with his teaching; it was not then thought unconstitutional. A death occurring in the neighborhood he took occasion to make a few edifying remarks on the subject and closed by saying to the children, "You must all die and when God calls you, you will have to go." This did not prove an altogether pleasant prospect to little George, he ran home and entering the house said to his mother, "Mr. Ackley says when God calls for us we will have to go, but I won't for when God calls I will crawl under the sofa and hide." A Miss McGoddas had a select school in the basement of the Episcopal church, also Miss Knox on Bridge street, Miss Mercy Card, Miss Clapp, Miss Griswold, Misses Sophia and Hannah Sanderson, Miss Hocknell, Miss Sophia Gay, (also a teacher in the academy) in other parts of the village. Mrs. Albert S. Gay, who came here in 1870 as Miss Fannie Kellogg, and taught in the First ward, conducted a private school for the longest term of years over in the village.

Rumsey Hall is the latest acquisition to our private schools. It was started three years ago by Mrs. L. G. Sanford as a boarding school for young boys and is fairly launched on a successful career; it has a day school attached for girls and boys; three teachers, Mrs. Albert S. Gay, Prof. Wildman and Prof. Ross. It has every needed advantage and justly ranks high as an educational enterprise. The present commodious Mynderse academy was erected in 1885. The old academy was fortunate in its treasurer. Mr. Chas. L. Hoskins held that office for many years, it then passed to Wm. P. Pollard. He had in his possession about $1800; by judicious investment and the most careful and upright management he increased the principal until when Mynderse academy was built he was able to hand over to the board the handsome sum of $11,361.96, a very material aid in the building of the academy. It was built under the direction of the board of education. Mr. Henry Stowell ante-dates all the other members of that board in length of service, having been a member since 1868, the late James A. Flanagan coming next.

In early days the academy used to have exhibitions. They were held in the old Presbyterian church. The students taking part were seated on a platform in front of the pulpit, while the brass band held forth in the gallery. It was a time of wild enjoyment. An interesting one was held in Union Hall in 1859, under the direction of J. Marshall Guion. There were essays by young ladies and gentlemen, an address by Wm. H. Bogart of Aurora, music and a collation. The first commencement proper was during the administration of Mr. Faucher and diplomas were given to six graduates, four girls and two boys. Now commencement week is the event of the year with its graduating exercises, its prize speaking and its festivities. In 1868 the number of pupils attending school were 1204, number of teachers 15; in 1902 the number of pupils attending our schools were 1334, number of teachers 24. It must be remembered however, that the ages of pupils now are from 5 to 18 years, instead of from 5 to 21 as formerly. The superintendent of Mynderse academy is Mr. C. W. Rice, the principal, Miss Linda T. Drake.

It will be seen from this imperfect survey that the children of Seneca Falls are very generally provided with the means to fit them for the duties of active life. Our board of education is alive to the wants and necessities of the educational district. The standard of our schools in the State is justly high, ranking well toward the top of the list and we may well feel proud of them. An added advantage the past year is the perpetual scholarship in Syracuse university, the munificent gift of Mr. Louis H. Hood in memory of his wife, Linda Coolidge Hood.

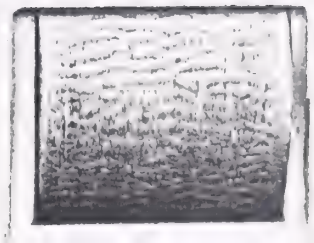
Occasionally a mossy individual may be heard criticising our system of free education. They say it goes too far, it should not be a public charge in professional life. A glance at a few of our graduates and students will refute such a charge. Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield was a student at our academy until he went to Annapolis, also Lieut. Com. Henry B. Seely, Edward Zalinski, of dynamite gun fame, Hon. Diedrich Willers, formerly Secretary of State of New York, Wilhelmus Mynderse, a lawyer of note in New York city, Hon. Frederick S. Gibbs of New York, who has done so much to elevate artistic taste among our students by giving them fine pictures to look at, and several successful ministers. In our own town to-day merchants, lawyers, editors, business men, manufacturers, five of the medical fraternity, educated at our academy, all these and hosts of others have returned a hundred fold what they received. In Shakespeare's comedy of "As you like it in the seven ages of man," you read "The whining school boy with his satchel and shiny morning face creeping like snail unwillingly to school." That may have been true in Shakespeare's time when few could read and none could spell and the greatest poet of the ages "knew little Latin and less Greek." But now when the first of September arrives and the school bell rings out on the clear morning air hundreds of children, glad the long vacation is over, throng the streets. The cheerful buzz of many voices pervades the air, their steps are alert, their faces eager and happy, it is the best time of their lives. It is said that the distinguished Pasteur placed this commemorative tablet on the house of his birth, "Oh! my father and mother who lived so simply in this tiny house, it is to you I owe everything. Your eager enthusiasm, my mother, you passed into my life and you, my father, whose life and trade were so toilsome, you taught me what patience can accomplish with prolonged effort." "Enthusiasm and tenacity," could there be a better watchword for the boys and girls of Seneca Falls?

Early Taverns of Seneca Falls.

By HARRISON CHAMBERLAIN.

If the man who could push out into the forest and open a way for the inflow of civilization was a public benefactor, so too was he who could seize these advantages and make them of permanent value by providing along the line accommodation for man and beast. The tavern builder, the old landlord, was an important person, in whom were found usually strong and sturdy qualities. He was brave and generous, of determined purpose, but not obstinate, quick to resent an affront and ready to accept an excuse. Sharp and angular as the times in which he lived there was little in him to suggest the evolution of the smooth and polite proprietor of to-day. He thought and acted from a different view point. In providing for those under his charge he felt it his duty to minister in every way to their wants, and it did not occur to him that in passing out the decanter he was violating a moral precept, but doing only what, by general consent and practice, was expected of him as a host. What he believed he acted upon fearlessly; what he said might be proclaimed from the house top. To day in our popular hotel there is a veneering to attract the eye and please the taste, and though, as you stroll through its open corridors you may not see the bar, still the bar is there with all its evils, and because screened off, all the more dangerous and harmful. In the early days there was no motive for concealment. The bar held the prominent place in the largest, best furnished room of the tavern. Here the landlord presided; here the guests spent the greater part of their time in drinking and talking of the news of the day, in relating stories and singing songs. Surely it stands in contrast with what we see, and if we wish to grasp it and bring to our minds a vision of the old days we need to study the habits of the people, concentrated and reflected, then more in the tavern, than in the home.

The first of these taverns in our place was located on the flats near the lower bridge. It was a characteristic pioneer affair, such a building as the axeman could hew out of the trees and throw together. It was strong and could afford shelter to its inmates, safety from the foe, but it had very little in its appointments to give comfort. It was crude and primitive, and as you picture before you this log tavern on the flats, you would think, were it not for the garden and flowers, that you were looking upon some hastily constructed military outpost. Yet here lived in 1789 our first tavern builder, Lawrence Van Cleef. Ten



years before he had marched through this county, as a member of Col. Gansevoort's company, and if tradition be true, he had stood on the bank of the Hoskins lot, where his company encamped over night, and had witnessed this scene that so impressed itself upon his mind that after leaving the army he returned here and settled, taking up one hundred acres of land, and erecting this log tavern. It was here where travellers, following the water routes, or the main Iroquois trail, stopped on their way westward to Kanadesaga and the farther Genesee country. It was here where Elkanah Watson and his wealthy Dutch friends, Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Stephen N. Bayard were entertained, while their boats were being hauled up the rapids. And it was here, in this immediate vicinity, where the most favorable impression was made on these visitors. For Watson wrote in his journal that "he knew of no country in which two lakes of the size of Cayuga and Seneca were so beautifully and happily situated, while the country between, in soil, timber and water privileges, was the garden of America." It was here also where Colonel Mynderse came and put up till he could build a house of his own. Of this tavern Mr. Van Cleef was the owner and manager for some five years. When he came here his eldest daughter, Polly, was two years old. She was living and present at the Sullivan centennial and though ninety-two years old she was in good bodily and mental health. In 1794 Mr. Van Cleef sold the tavern to a Mr. Parkhurst, who came here with his family from Connecticut.

Mr. Parkhurst was proprietor of this tavern for five years. There had been an increase of people coming into and exploring this region. If few of them were induced to settle here, they all required food and refreshments, and it became evident that this log tavern on the flats had served in a way the first public needs and must be enlarged and reconstructed, or a more comfortable building erected. Satisfied of this Mr. Parkhurst bought a lot on the corner of Fall and Cayuga streets and started to put up a fairly imposing frame tavern. It was a day when it was easier to make money by tolling travellers than by hewing it out of the forest or by tilling the soil, and hence when Parkhurst came to put up his tavern he found he had a sharp competitor in Jacob Pohlman. Quick to see the profit that might be his, the Dutchman eagerly pushed ahead and erected a tavern on the lot now occupied by the 'Chamberlain Block'. He clearly stole a march on the Connecticut Yankee, for the historian tells us that the Pohlman house was opened first, and that Deacon Peter Miller was the landlord, and a good popular landlord at that, ready to serve his guests without any troublesome scruples. Indeed to the host's good qualities, there was a special attraction to this house that had a bit of romance about it. Pretty Betsey Miller's fame had gone abroad, and hither came many, especially the young, inquiring for Miller's tavern, in order that they might pay their respects to this beautiful young lady. But just over the street, teaching in the little log school house was one far more interested than these transient comers and goers. He was a suitor, and the people were in the habit of joking Jonathan Metcalf by saying that he had turned pedagogue to avoid the draft and remain at home to court the pretty daughter of the Deacon landlord. This tavern was operated till after 1830, under the management of Col. Van Alystyne and Vincent Mathews, when it passed into the hands of John C. Thayer, who kept it for a meat market and manufactory of sausage, and at length the old building was torn down and the present brick structure erected.

The Parkhurst's house, called the Seneca Falls Hotel, was opened at the same time as the other, in 1798, and though the landlord could hardly hold his own against the peculiar attractions a little further down the street, still he had chosen a better location, and erected a more imposing house, with a broad and elevated porch in front, sustained by columns to which you could mount by a short flight of steps; and from this porch at the west end you could enter the bar room, but at the center was a broad door way and hall leading into the tavern. The Seneca Falls Hotel was modelled after the New England order, while the Pohlman house was a copy of the plain Dutch inn, cozy and pleasant, but with nothing special to draw attention. Quite the opposite was true of the other. It had quite a grand air about it, and from the start it had all the guests it could entertain. Afterwards it was known as the Globe Hotel and played a leading part in our early history, ranking with The Kingdom and The Eagle at Waterloo, but of the three The Kingdom was the central figure. Though changed in many ways, the Globe Hotel continued till about forty-five years ago, when, to make room for the present hotel, it was removed by Mr. Benjamin Carter, and a part of the old main building, now used for a dwelling house, stands near the intersection of State street with the road running north. In its more than a century of history it has had many landlords. After Parkhurst came Widow Mathews from Amsterdam, who was the grandmother of Mrs. William Arnett; then, James Cotton, who constructed a part of the Genesee pike road, followed by Hugh Mc Alister, Simon Chapman, Theophilus Stout, Amasa Wright Theodore Chapin, Hezekiah Goodwin, Daniel Watkins, George Hewitt, William C. Gifford, John Woodmansee, Lambert Goodman, until you see it to-day, improved and enlarged, under the management of Mr. L. M. Cumber.

In about 1815 Deacon Miller, who had succeeded fairly well in running the Pohlman house, built a tavern of his own on the corner of Fall and Mynderse streets. It was a plain two story building, called 'The Red Tavern', with nothing to draw your attention except its large bar room and the old fashion swing pole and bucket used for drawing water from the well in front. The tavern was run till after 1837, when the property was sold to Joseph Metcalf and others, who replaced the building with the Wesleyan Church in 1843, afterwards converted into the Johnson Opera House and now used for manu-

this was the only tavern built during the intermediate period of the Bayard regency. It was an index showing that matters were very quiet and at a standstill, awaiting some radical change of policy to stimulate the growth of the place, warranted by its natural advantages.

The hotel in the old days held a leading place. It was the centre of public thought and action. And the record of what occurred in and about it made up largely the history of the community. This was true of the taverns mentioned, and especially of The Seneca Falls Hotel, known afterwards as The Globe Hotel. And the fact that this tavern so absorbed and reflected the life of the place at this time leads us to briefly mention some events of public importance connected with it. In the war of 1812 the scenes of conflict were by no means very near. A company of men entered the service from this vicinity, and when the war was over a hearty welcome was extended to them at the hotel, with toasts and good cheer, and a little later when the Governor General of Canada passed through here with his retinue, proper demonstrations were made in his honor, and the Canadian official saw that our people could be as generous as they were brave, in according to him honors due to his rank as freely as though he were traveling through his own province. Probably no incident so aroused the old tavern as the visit of Lafayette. When it was learned that he would come this way every preparation was made to give this noble and generous Frenchman a warm and hearty greet- decorated with flags. The old soldiers of the Revolution and the younger men of the war of 1812 pressed to see and shake hands with him. The children of the school came out taking part in the procession, and with their flowers and banners created a scene long cherished and remembered.

Hotel history, as already indicated, is an index of the general business conditions of the place. Men will not invest their money in them until they can see a reasonable certainty of gain. The Red Tavern has been built more out of personal than public reasons. The place has not shown for a long time any public spirit and enterprise. The mercantile trade continued small for the reason that so few people setted here to support it, and the population had not materially increased, because the great natural advantages here at hand and awaiting development, had not been utilized. The time, however, was near at hand to usher in a new era. Two movements announced it. The act of the state in 1825 was the first, by which our canal became a part of the system of public works, giving us an unbroken water way to tide water markets for our products, and the second was the sale in 1827 of the Bayard company's lands and water privileges, making a distribution that with the canal improvements, laid the foundation then of a prosperity that has been marked and continuous. The village felt at once the inspiration. People of means and enterprise came in and soon the place took on a mood of energy and push it had never shown before. It was at this that a new group of hotels started up.

The first was the Clinton House on the corner of Fall and State streets. It was built in 1827 by Joseph Failing, and at the start run as a stage house. It was well managed and deservedly popular with its customers. After Mr. Failing, the hotel was managed by his sons-in-law, Brown and West, and then by Dr. Mathews. In 1836 Thompson leased the property and in the Farmer's and Seneca Falls Advertiser of that year he made his bow to the public in a card quite unique. He informed the public that he had become the proprietor of the Clinton House and would fit it up in splendid style and be ready to open on the 20th of June, when he hoped to see his friends and the public generally, assuring them that his larder would be provided at all times with the delicacies of the season and his bar stored with the choicest wines and liquors. His motto would be "attention, good cheer and civility." Evidently Thompson was up to his business and could easily give some of our landlords points. In 1840 Phelps managed the hotel, and sixteen years later Thomas Carr bought the property, greatly changing and improving it, making it the largest and most commodious in the place, occupying fifty feet on Fall street and one hundred feet on State street, entertaining over one hundred guests, and with a fine office and well furnished parlors. The main building was fifty feet square, with a square roof and observatory, and with a broad porch extending on the south and east sides. Mr. Carr was well and obliging, and with his taste and training in the culinary art, an able and excellent caterer. It does not seem long ago, and many of us can remember as though it were but yesterday, when Mr. Carr furnished us splendid spreads for our parties. Later the hotel came under the management of George Haytt and Milton Hoag, bringing us down to the great fire of 1890. The present hotel was then erected by Mr. Charles McKevitt and is now conducted by him.

The Franklin House was built one year later than the Clinton, in 1828, on the corner of Bayard and Bridge streets. Though eighty-five years old it retains most of its original features. If it had a roof over the present stoop it would go back pretty well to the time when it was built by Joseph Young, or if you will imagine a double porch, or as it was then called, a double decker, you will have the hotel as kept by Henry Shoemaker in 1837. The hotel was very prosperous for many years and there was every reason for it. It was in the ward that first felt the inspiration of the new order of things. Sackett, Tillman and Bascom, immediately upon the offering of the Bayard lands, bought extensively on the south side of the river, and gave buyers a chance to purchase on easy terms. The result was that the busiest point in the village was on the corner of Bayard and Bridge streets. Judge Sackett put up a block of stores; Hiram Lazelere a frame house, adjoining John Lang's harness shop, in fact there was a fine row of stores and

buildings, all the way from the bridge up and around the corner of Bayard. And here for years was conducted the principal part of the mercantile business of the place. Again good roads extended on the south side, both east and west, and the stage coaches were running on them and avoiding the toll gates on the north side. Early in its history John Trexler was the landlord of the Franklin, followed by Henry Shoemaker, Warren, Beardsley, Baldy and Jacob Smith. The hotel has had a varied fortune, most successful for years, but it has lived to see the people and business drift largely away from it to the north side of the river, yet it has not given up the fight, but still holding its original name, it remains the only hotel on the south side, and doing fairly well under the control of Matthew Hamill.

The Seneca House on the corner of Ovid and Bayard, was erected in 1830. The inspiration of it was the same as in the case of the Franklin. The south side was the live part of the village. The activity was noticable about this corner of Ovid and Bayard streets. The promoters of The Seneca were Ansel Bascom and others, and Hezekiah Goodwin managed it in 1830 and 1831, succeeded by Sheather and others. In 1850 Isaac Fuller was the proprietor, and he ran the house, much to the amusement of many, as a temperance house. A public sentihad sprung up, however, over the growing evil of drink, aided by the Washingtonian movement, and the hotel was eager to avail itself of this newly aroused feeling. A year or two later the name of "The American" political significance then attaching to the name, for the hotel became the local centre of the new party movement here and in its closed, secret rooms the leaders were wont to meet, to discuss plans and measures to carry out their faith, the cardinal principle of which was "to put none but Americans on guard." The hotel did well for many years. It was under the management of John Ashley from 1853 to 1859. For a time the postoffice was kept in the basement, and this fact in addition to the popularity of the house and the public gatherings at Union Hall, made this point a centre of public interest. Late in the sixties it was destroyed by fire, and not rebuilt, the property at length passing into the hands of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, where now stands its passenger and freight depot.

We have made a hurried review of our early taverns. Of the seven which figured in our early history only three remain. There stands the Stanton, the latest edition of the Globe; the Hoag, the Phoenix that sprung from the ashes of the old Clinton, and there survives the Franklin, aged yet possessed of much vigor. The reason that more than half of our hotels have disappeared is not in the declension of travel, but in the vast changes that have come about in the methods of business and means of travel. The man who started out from Albany in 1800 was weeks on the way before reaching Buffalo. Now the distance can be covered in a few hours. Hence the traveling trade does not bring nearly the business that it once did, and the hotel in the distributing centre, must rely more than ever upon local support. In fact the modern country hotel has become the home of those who wish to escape the cares of the household, and while it invites to its hospitality all transient comers, it seeks to draw those who will become its permanent guests. Viewing this evolution of life and business, our hotels are ample to respond to the demands on them. Though fewer in number, they are of a higher grade, of greater accommodation and of finer appointments.

In addition to the taverns mentioned reference should be made to those in our vicinity, but which were outside of our village limits. All along the Turnpike road, extending through here, there was a continuous line of taverns. The building of the Cayuga lake bridge, making a direct route to Buffalo, settled the great current of travel in this direction. Taverns became a necessity, and the number of them was in proportion to the great crowds who pressed ahead to explore this new Genesee country, then reputed as an El Dorado for its rich soil, fine timber and water privileges.

At West Cayuga or Bridgeport several taverns were erected soon after the completion of the Cayuga lake bridge. The bridge itself was an tive, with its strip of foreground some twenty feet above the lake, backed up with a sharp rise of ground, overlooking a beautiful body of water. To those prospecting, in view of locating land warrants, or seeking to purchase homes, it was here that many found all they could desire, or so much to to investigate. At least it may be said that in those early days, before travel by water and steam had relegated the stage coach, these taverns were all in demand and their full capacity often tested.

At Bridgeport, James Bennett, the old Cayuga lake ferryman, was granted a license to keep an inn in 1800. He may properly be regarded as the pioneer tavern keeper at this point.

Christopher Baldy erected a tavern near to and just north of the bridge toll-house. He was a German by descent, and came from Louisburg, Pennsylvania, where he had served as a Brigadier General of militia. He was the landlord of this tavern in 1810.

Gilbert Roberts built a tavern near the end of the bridge, and it was a popular stand for many years. As appears from the town records, it was here where the town meetings were held in 1812, 1813 and 1814.

On the hill east of what was called the "Big Hollow" lived Col Daniel Sayre in 1806. He was an inn keeper, taking his title from his service in the militia, a man of influence and who served his town one term as supervisor.

Henry Moses bought the Sayre place a few years later and became a tavern keeper. Mr. Moses was a smith by trade, born at Valley Forge and reared amid scenes of patriotic devotion and suffering. He came here in 1808, locating soon after at Bridgeport.

Judge J. L. Larzelere kept a tavern near the Moses house. He was a man

of prominence and held official position in the town.

Here we find in the first decade, after the completion of a substantial bridge over Cayuga lake, six taverns, three of them on the flat below, two on the hill east of the "Big Hollow" and one west and probably on the higher ground where Mr. Hill now lives. Certainly the large barn on the Hill place is one of the oldest landmarks remaining in Bridgeport, and if the past could speak it would tell of most interesting scenes, judicial and political, that transpired within its walls.

In 1820 Joseph Failing kept a tavern in Bridgeport, continuing there till about 1827 when he removed to Seneca Falls and built the Clinton house.

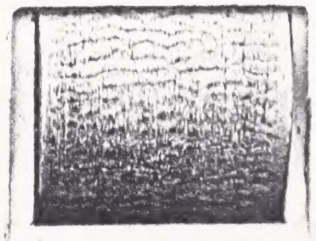
In 1829 Jacob Stahl kept a tavern at Bridgeport. He came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He was a man of great energy and industry. and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

In the first two scores of years Bridgeport had grown considerably. The permanent and transient population was quite large, rather overshadowing both Seneca Falls and Waterloo. We have a bit of evidence of this in the fact that the proprietors of a menagerie in 1822 selected Bridgeport as a place to exhibit in preference to the others, and the large attendance proved the shrewdness of their choice.

On the turnpike road west of Seneca Falls, we have referred in a previous paper to the "Kingdom" tavern, kept by Stephen Hooper, who was duly licensed to keep an inn in 1800. Major Lewis Birdsell, who was the first supervisor of the town and three times sheriff, kept a tavern also at the Kingdom, the evidence indicating that the brick house he built in 1808 was used for a time in entertaining travellers.

Another tavern to the north of our village and on the Free Bridge road, should be mentioned. This tavern has been known for fifty years as the "Dutcher tavern." Of all the public houses on the state road through this section this tavern commanded the finest view from the west shore of Cayuga lake, overlooking the outlet and the broad savannas, extending to the north and east. It has a history, full of interesting and thrilling events, if it could be told. We have often heard references and intimations of this early history, when the tavern was the headquarters of the drovers, and these hints, though vague, have so fixed the old tavern in our minds that whenever we have passed by it we have paused and given it a look of interest and curiosity.

Hotel history is an interesting study. The methods of running a public house, the means of entertaining guests at an early day were quite different from what we see now. It was then the tavern or inn, when the guests were travellers, coming and going, and spending most of the time in the bar room, in social and convivial amusements. The tavern or inn in its old meaning was typical of this sort of accommodation. With the years has come a marked change, an evolution that has developed the hotel of to-day, which gives not only elegant entertainment to the transient comer, but is cultivating and becoming the home of thousands of our people who find therein all the conveniences and luxeries of the private residence, without its cares and responsibilities.



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